

TO
THE VERY

Generous, Ingenuious, and
hopefull yong Gentleman,

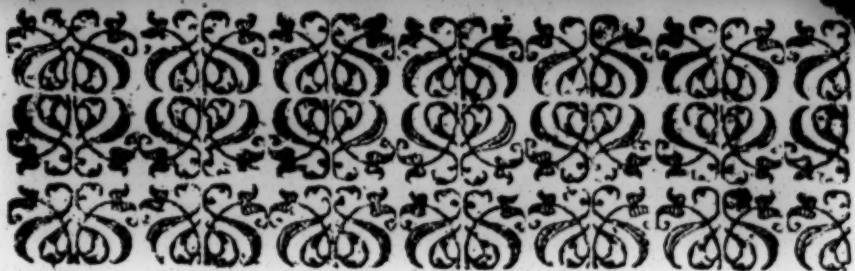
Master GEORGE DIGBY,

*Sonne and heire to the right Honourable
Sir Iohn Digby, Knight, Vice-chamber-
laine of his Maiesties most hono-
rable House-hold.*

JOHN LEECH *dedicateth this little
Booke, as a testimony of his ancient and
reuerend loue to the honourable Father, who.
was sometime his Scholer, and also of his sin-
gular hope of excellent parts in the
Son, now already sprouting
in his tender age.*

Beseeching Almighty God to protect, pre-
serue, and prosper them both, blessing them with those
gifts and vertues that may make them honourable
in earth, and filling their hearts with all
spirituall graces that may make
them eternally blessed
in Heaven.





Doctissimo multisque nomi-
nibus reuerendo viro, insigni
literarum patrono, *Roberto*
Iohnson Lecestriæ Archi-
diacono, &c.

Salutem in Christo plurimam.



ON ignoro (reuerende vir) quanto
tu olim studio flagaras, quam pio af-
fectu animatus eras, quam liberali in-
genio præditus, ad bonarum literarum
scientiam et cognitionem promoven-
dam. Hinc ego tunc conjecturam feci
non inanem, fore aliquando ut à præ-
datis illis verèq; ingenuis cogitationi-
bus tuis emanaret tandem opus aliquod egregium tum ad ec-
clesiæ utilitatem tum ad reip: emolumentum. Pullulauit pro-
fectò jam tum generosum illud propositum tuum, quod mul-
tis jam ab hinc annis intelligo plenè suam affectum esse ma-
ximitatem, cum tuis sumptibus extructa sunt illa duo splendi-
da gymnasia, alterum Uppingamiæ, alterum Okamiæ in Rut-
landiâ vestrâ. Opus certè Deo opt: max: gratissimum reip: et
ecclesiæ utilissimum, et ad laudes tuas apud omnem posterita-
tem meritò celebrandas illustrissimum. Utinam etiam ad imi-
tationem apud eos qui te et honoribus, et rerum affluentia su-
perant calcar existat acutissimum.

Memini

Memini porro primis illis pœne temporibus nostræ consuetudinis, quam serîo mihi author exististi, ut Dialogos aliquot in puerorum gratiam exararem, idq; pingui (ut aiunt) Minervâ præstiti, quibus in omnes aut plerasq; certe regulas Syntaxos praxin aliquam complexus sim. Deinde tuo hortatu exitatus questiunculas quasdam Grammaticales indiscipulorum meorum gratiam elucubraui, quas in exiguum libellum congestas aliquot ab hinc annis, unâ cum Dialogis illis in publicum prodire passus sum. Hunc libellum posita intellexi pîs quibusdam ludimagistris et gratum esse et mediocriter probari, pro ut ego ipse pueris tenellis utilem esse plane expertus eram, Ac uniuerso horum librorum numero paucos annis absumpto, egerunt inecum viri, quidam non indocti, quibus tute ipse hortator accessisti, ut alia quedam adijcerem quæ pueris scirem utilia fore non erat mihi molesta petitio Imò summa lætitiæ exultabam, ullos labores meos, ullam operam aut industriam viris bonis gratam aut iucundam extitisse.

Aggressus sum igitur, librum de integro recognoui descripsi rursum omnia adiectis exemplis cum interpretatione vernacula, eorum multa planius elucidavi, interpretationem vernaculam exemplorum addidi quibus destituta erant multa in Syntaxi anglicæ grammaticæ quod tute ipse suadebas etiam adverbiorum et coniunctionum, excerpfi multas observationes tum ex grammaticâ latinâ tum ex alijs authoribus pueris utilissimis, in declinationes nominum, coniugationes verborum, et reliquas orationis partes. Sed cum intellexi Typographum libellum in maiorem exurgere molem animadvertisse neq; satis sitò venalem existimare atq; idcirco egrè fore adductum prelo subijcere.

Coactus sum multa revellere et amputare, et librum in angustiorem circuitum redigere, eâq; formâ in manus ipsius tradere, qua nunc prodibit. Hæc autem omnia quæ tuæ dignitati jure debori agnosco, si tibi gratia si puerulis qui in tuis splendidis gymnasijs, vel alijs huiusmodi ubicunq; institu-

sentia utilia fore intellexero, nihil est quod mihi vel ad vota
optatius vel ad alacritatem iucundius, vel ad laudem uberius
accidere posse arbitrabor.

Bene vale in Christo (vir ornatissime) cui ego beatam
senectutem, longa viam incolunitatem, eternam pacem, pie-
tatis fructum, atque in sanctis tuis cogitationibus christianæq;
charitatis operibus successum felicissimum, solidamque conso-
lationem præcor et exopto per Iesum Christum.

Tibi omni observantiâ

& amore devotus.

Iohannes Leech.



To the friendly Reader.



S I haue tried by long experience, with what difficultie in long time of teaching the most children are brought to vnderstand the rudiments of Grammar in the Booke called the Accidence, appoynted by authority to be taught; So I

finde it generally true, that men of learning being teachers, are hardly drawne to endure the tediousnesse of the labour that must be vsed therein, in so low a degree of teaching, by meanes whereof the most children ha-ving onely learned to read and say the booke by heart, are commonly put forward to construction of some Latine booke, before they can rightly discern of any part of speech, or any thing belonging vnto them, onely repeating the words of the Accidence, but vnderstanding very little. And by this meanes many young schollers spend much time vnprofitably, without benefite to themselves or credite to their teachers. The labour hereby being tedious and vnpleasant both to master and scholler: in regard whereof my selfe hauing long since framed a little Booke of Grammar questions for the helpe of mine owne Schollers, containing the substance of the Accidence, I was willing some ten

or

or twelue yeares since to publish the same, knowing by mine owne experience that the learning of it might ease both Maister and Scholler. Now vnderstanding long since that all the Bookes which were then printed were gone within a very few yeares, and being also requested by some very good friends to alter and adde some things vnto the Booke, I haue reviewed it & writ it out againe, adding diuers examples that were needfull, and enlarging them for the better vnderstanding of the yong Scoller. I haue also added diuers obseruations and questions that were wanting in the former booke, and had collected and done diuers things els, as I was requested by some friends and learned Scholemaisters, which I would willingly should also haue bin inserted, for the helpe not on ly of the yonger scholars, but also for such as had made some further proceeding: But perceiuing the Printers doubting the colde sale of the Booke if it were so much enlarged, leauing out many of those thinges I was content to let it passe in this manner, yet being as it is, if my experience in fortie yeares teaching haue brought me any iudgement, I dare affirme that a Scholler shall more profite by diligent learning, and vse of this Booke, together with the accidence, in one yeare, then by the common manner of teaching in two yeares at the least. And so leauing all to the triall and iudgement of such as shall read or vse the Booke, and commending the success vnto the Lord, I take my leaue.

Thine in the Lord

John Leec h.

The former part of

Grammar questions.



What booke is the Accidence ?

The first booke which we vse to learne, to teach vs the groundes, and principles of Grammar.

What is Grammar ?

Grammar is an Art which teacheth the right, and true order of speech.

What meane you by speech ?

Speech is the wordes that men speake one to another.

What call yee words ?

Every word is a part of speech.

How many parts of speech be there ?

Our Accidence nameth eyght :

Which be they ?

{ Noun, Pronoun, Verbe, Participle, }
{ Aduerbe, Coniunction, Preposition, Interiection. }

Be there but eight words in the world to be spoken ?

Yes, there be many thousands of words.

Why doe you say there be but eyght partes of speech, seeing every word is a part of speech ?

Because all words that can be spoken, may be called by some of these eyght names.

Tell how ?

Every word is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, or a Verbe, or a Participle : or els an Aduerbe,
or

The former part of

of a coniunction, of a Preposition, of an Interjection.

What difference is betweene the parts of speech :

They differ in two respects.

Which is the first difference betweene the parts of speech ?

These foure, Noun, Pronoun, Verbe, Participle, be declined : and these foure, Aduerbe, Coniunction, Preposition, Interjection, be vndeclined.

What meane you by declined :

Declining is the varying, and changing of a word from his first termination, into other terminations, a word which cannot bee so changed, is sayd to be vndeclined.

What meane you by a termination :

The ending of a word in the last syllable, or letter.

Which is the second difference of the partes of speech.

In Nounes, Pronounes, Verbes, and Participles, bee two numbers : In the other foure parts of speech, there is no number.

Which be the two numbers ?

The singular number which speaketh but of one, as lapis a stone, lego I read.

The plurall number which speaketh of moe then one, as lapides stones, legimus we read.

Of a Noun.

What word call ye a noun :

A noun is a word that betokeneth the name of a thing, as manus a hand, domus a house, bonitas goodnesse.

How many sorts of nounes be there :

Two, a noun substantiue, & a noun Adiectiue.
which

Grammar questions.

Which call ye a noune Substantiue ?

A noune Substantiue, is the name of a thing that may be fully vnderstande of it selfe, without the helpe of another word ioyned with it.

How will ye know, when it may be fully vnderstood of it selfe ?

If I may fitly put a *or* the before it, *or* if I cannot fitly ioine this word (*thing*) vnto it, then it may be vnderstood of it selfe, and then it is a substantiue.

Giue me an example.

Domus a house, libera booke, vrbs the citie.

What call ye a noune Adiectiue.

A noune Adiectiue is the name of a thing that cannot be fully vnderstood of it selfe without the helpe of another word ioyned with it: as Bonus good, pulcher fayre, felix happie.

Doe yee not know what I meane, when I say, good, *or* faire, *or* happie.

Yea, but I know not what thing you swell call good, *or* fayre *or* happie, except you ioine another word withall, as liber bonus a good booke, equus pulcher a fayre horse.

By what speciall marke, can ye know a noune Adiectiue ?

If I may fitly put this word *thing* vnto it, it is an Adiectiue, as a good thing, a fayre thing.

How many sorts of Substantiues be there ?

Two, a noune { proper,
Substantiue. { common *or* appellatiue.

What call ye a noune Substantiue proper ?

That which belongeth properly to one thing, *or* person.

How many sorts of proper names be there ?

Two, one of the male kind, and one of the female kind,

The former part of

kind.

Which be the proper names of the male kind ?

The proper name of a { God,
Man,
Wind,
A floud or riuer
Mouth.

And these be the masculine gender.

Which be the proper names of the female kind

The proper name of a { Goddesse,
Woman,
Cittie,
Countrey,
Iland,

And these be the feminine gender, except a few names of Cities.

What call ye a common noun ?

Every other Substantive, which is the name of all things of that sort, called also a noun Appellative, as a man, a house, a cittie.

What speciall things belong to a noun.

Three, case, gender, declension, & to some nouns also, comparison.

What call ye a case ?

Every severall termination of a noun.

How many cases be there ?

Six, the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Locative, and the Ablative.

Which is the nominative case ?

The first word of a perfect noun.

Where must the nominative case be placed ?

The nominative case in due order of speech, is set before the verbe, as Magister docet the Master teacheth.

Grammar questions.

To what question doth it answere ?

To the question *who* or *what*, as the question who teacheth, the answere, the Maister.

How know ye the Genitiue case ?

By the signe *of*, as *doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Maister.

To what question doth it answere ?

To the question *whose* or *whereof*: as the question whose learning, answere, the Maisters, or of the Maister.

How know ye the Dative case ?

By the signe *to*, as *Do librum magistro*, I giue a booke to the Maister.

To what question doth it answere ?

To the question *to whom* or *to what*, as the question to whom giue you, answere, to the Maister.

How know ye the accusatiue case ?

The Accusatiue case in due order of speach followeth the verbe, as *Amo magistrum*, I loue the Maister.

To what question doth it answere ?

To the question *whom* or *what*, as the question whom loue I, answere, the Maister.

How know ye the Vocatiue case ?

In the Vocatiue case we call or speake to one, as *O Magister* or *Maister*.

How know ye the Ablatiue case ?

Sometime by some preposition ioyned with him, as *de magistro* of the Maister, *coram magistro*, before the Maister, and sometime by his signes.

Which be the signes of the Ablatiue case ?

In, With, Through, For, From, as also *By* and *Then*, after a word of the comparatiue degree.

Genders.

What call ye a gender ?

The former part of

A gender is the difference of the sex, whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or the female, that is the he, or the she.

How many genders be there?

Properly but three, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter, the rest bee compounded of these three.

How many genders hath your Accidence?

Seauen, the masculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of three, the doubtfull and the epicene.

How are the genders distinguished?

By the Article.

What call you an Article?

The marke that noteth the gender.

How many Articles be there?

Three, hic, hæc, hoc.

Which is the Article of the masculine?

Hic, as hic vir a man.

Of the feminine.

Hæc, as hæc mulier a woman.

Of the neuter.

Hoc as hoc saxum a stone.

Of the common of two.

Hic & hæc, as hic & hæc parens a father or mother.

Of the common of three.

Hic hæc & hoc, as hic hæc & hoc sælix happy, hic & hæc leuis & hoc leve light.

Which is the article of the doubtfull gender?

Hic vel hæc, as hic vel hæc dies a day.

Some toyne this with the common of two.

Which is the article of the Epicene gender?

The Epicene is not properly a gender, nor hath a proper article.

What is meant by the Epicene gender?

That

Grammar questions.

That which vnder one article hic or hæc signifieth both the male, and the female, that is, the he, and the shee, in the names of wild beastes, fowles, and fishes.

Shew how ?

Hic passer a *sparrow*, the he and the shee.

Hæc aquila an *Eagle*, the he and the shee.

How is a noune Substantiue declined ?

Either with one article, as hic magister a *Master*, or els with two at the most, as hic & hæc pater a *father* or mother.

How is an Adiectiue declined ?

Either with three terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum, or els with three articles, as hic hæc & hoc felix *happie*, or as hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste *sad*.

Declensions.

VVhat call ye a Declension ?

A declension is the varying or changing of a Noun into diuers terminations, which be called cases.

How many declensions of Nounes be there ?
Five.

How will ye know the declension of a noun ?
By the ending of the genitiue case singular, and by the ending of the other cases.

How ends the genitiue case singular in euery Declension.

The genitiue case singular of the	{	1	first in æ-diphthong, as Musæ.	}
		2	second in i, as Magistrī.	
		3	third in is, as Lapidis.	
		4	fourth in us, as Manus.	
		5	fifth in ei, as Meridiei.	

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How

The former part of

How ends the Dative case singular ?

The dative case singu- lar of the	{	1	first in æ diphthong, as Musæ.
		2	second in o, as Magistro.
		3	third in i, as Lapidī.
		4	fourth in ui, as Manui.
		5	fift in e, as Meridiei.

How ends the Accusative case singular ?

The Accu- sative case singular of the	{	1	first in am, as Musam.
		2	second in um, as Magistrum.
		3	third in em or im, as Lapidem,
		4	fourth in um, as Manū. (sitim
		5	fift in em, as Meridiem.

How ends the Vocative case singular ?

Of the first like the Nominative, saving that the nominative in as, hath the Vocative in a, as Thomas Thoma.

Of the second.

For the most part like the Nominative, except the Nominative end in us or ius.

What if the Nominative end in us ?

If the nominative ends in us, the Vocative shall end in e. Except Deus which maketh O deus, and

Exception. filius that maketh O fili.

What if the nominative end in ius ?

If the nominative end in ius, being the proper name of a man, the Vocative ends in i, as Antonius, O Antoni.

What other exception have ye in the second declension ?

Exception. These nounes agnus a lambe, lucus a groue, vulgus common people, chorus a company, populus people, fluvius a floud, make the Vocative in e and in us.

How

Grammatical questions.

How ends the Vocative case singular, in the third, fourth, and fifth declension?

In the $\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\}$ third, fourth, fifth, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{the Vocative ends like} \\ \text{the Nominative.} \end{array} \right\}$

How ends the Ablative case singular?

The Ablative case singular of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\}$ first in a, as Musa.
second in o, as Magistro.
third in e or i, as Lapide crist.
fourth in u, as Manu.
fifth in e, as Meridie.

How ends the nominative case plural?

The nominative case plural of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\}$ first in æ diphthong, as Musæ.
second in i, as Magistri.
third in es, as Lapides.
fourth in us, as Manns.
fifth in es, as Meridies.

How ends the Genitive case plural?

The genitive case plural of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\}$ first in arum, as Musarum.
second in orum, as Magistrorum.
third in um or ium, as Lapidū, cristi.
fourth in uum, as Maruum. (um:
fifth in erum, as Meridierum.

How ends the Dative case plural?

The Dative case plural of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\}$ first in is, as Musis, but filia, nata, and anima, hath is and abus; Dea, mula, equa, liberta, end only in abus.
second in is, as Magistris.
third in bus, as Lapidibus.
fourth in ibus, or ubus, as manibus, arcubus.
fifth in ebus, as Meridiebus.

The former part of

How ends the Accusative case plurall ?

The Accusative plurall of the

{	1	first in as, as Musas.
	2	second in os, as Magistros.
	3	third in es, as Lapidēs.
	4	fourth in us, as Manus.
	5	fift in es, as Meridies.

How ends the Vocative case plurall ?

The vocative case plurall, is ever the same that the nominative plurall is.

How ends the ablative case plurall ?

It is the same that the Dative case plurall is.

Which is the example of the first Declension ?

Hæc musa a song, hæc filia, hæc nata a daughter,
Hæc anima a soule, dea a goddesse, mula a mule equa
a mare, libera a free women.

What be the examples of the second Declension ?

Hic magister a master, hic dominus a Lord, hoc
regnum a kingdome, Deus God, filius a sonne, are ex-
cepted in the Vocative case.

What be the examples of the third Declension ?

Hic lapis a stone, hic & hæc parens a father or mother,
to which adde hoc caput a head.

What examples have ye for the fourth Declen-
sion ?

Hæc manus a hand, hic arcus a bow.

What example have ye of the fift Declension ?

Hic meridies the noontime, hæc facies, a face.

Adiectives.

How many sorts of Adiectives hath your Ac-
cidence ?

Two Ad- { three terminations, and }
iectives of { three Articles. }

What genders hath an Adiective ?

Every

Grammar questions.

Every perfect Adiective, hath in every case three genders, the masculine, the feminine, & the neuter.

How will ye know the gender of an Adiective?

In every case where be three terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum, or pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, the first termination as bonus is the masculine, the second as bona is the feminine, the third as bonum is the neuter.

What if there be but two terminations, as hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste?

Then the word in the first termination as tristis, is both the masculine and the feminine, as appeareth by the Articles hic and hæc, and the word in the other termination, as hoc triste is the neuter, as it appeareth by the Article hoc.

What if there be but one termination, as hic hæc & hoc fælix, dativo bonis dativo tristibus.

Then the word in that one termination, is both the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter, in what case soever it be.

What speciall rules have ye, for nounes of the neuter gender?

All nounes of the Neuter gender both Substantives, and Adiectives of any declension, have the nominative, the accusative, and the Vocative alike, in both numbers, and in the plural number these three cases end all in a.

Is this true in all Neunes?

No, these two nounes ambo both, duo two, doe make the Neuter gender in o and not in a, in these three cases: as.

Nominative	{	ambo,	}	{	duo,	}	Accusative	{	ambos,	}	{	duos,	}
	{	ambæ,	}	{	duæ,	}		{	ambas,	}	{	duas,	}
	{	ambo,	}	{	duo,	}		{	ambo,	}	{	duo,	}

The former part of

What declension bee Adiectiues of thre terminations :

In the masculine and neuter gender, they be the second declension, declined like Dominus, magister, and regnum, as bonus, boni, bono, and bonum, boni, bono.

What declension be they, in the feminine :

In the feminine gender, they be the first declension, declined like musa, as Nom, bona, Gen, bonæ, Dat, bona, & c.

What example haue ye for declining an Adiectiue of thre terminations :

bonus, bona bonum, and pulcher, ra, chrum.

Are all Adiectiues of thre terminations thus declined :

No, there be some that make the genitiue in ius, and the Dative in i, according to the second Declension of Pronounes.

Which be they :

Vnus one, totus all, solus alone, ullus any, alius another, alter the other, uter whether, neuter neither, nullus none, and the compounds of these, as uterq; both, alteruter either of both, & c.

What examples haue ye, for declining adiectiues of thre Articles :

Two, hic hæc & hoc fælix, fælicis, to which may be added, hic hæc & hoc prudens, prudentis, hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste sad or sorrowfull.

What declension be adiectiues of thre Articles :

They be all the third Declension.

How ends the ablatiue case singular, of adiectiues of thre articles :

Of adiectiues in i is like tristis, onely in i.

Of other adiectiues like fælix, or prudens, or amans, & c. hauing but one termination, it ends in e, or i,

Comparison

Comparison.

Vhat meane you by comparison ?
Comparison is the encreasing , or diminishing the signification of a word by degrees, as good, better, best, little, lesser, least.

How many kindes of comparison be there ?

Four, the first regular, formed according to the rules of my booke, called perfecta.

The second irregular, disagreeing from the rules, called anomala.

The third wanting some degree, called defectiva.

The fourth rare, and out of vse, called abusiva.

How many degrees of comparison be there ?

Three, the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Positive,} \\ \text{Comparative,} \\ \text{Superlative.} \end{array} \right.$

What call ye the Positive ?

The first word of the Adiective, participle, or adverb, whose signification hath no encrease of more or lesse, as Durus hard, doctus learned, prudenter wisely.

What call ye the comparative ?

The second word drawne from the Positive, wherein the signification is somewhat encreased, signifying *more*, as durior harder, or more hard, doctior more learned, prudentius more wisely.

What call ye the Superlative ?

The third word from the positive, wherein the signification is encreased to the highest degree, signifying *most*, as durissimus hardest or most hard, doctissimus most learned, prudentissime most wisely.

Where of and how is the comparative degree, formed, or deriued ?

The former part of

Of the first case of his positive that endeth in i by putting to or for the masculine and feminine gender, and us for the neuter.

Shew how.

Of durus, the first case in i is duri, which by putting to or is made durior, and by putting to us is made durius, so the comparative degree, is hic et hæc durior for the masculine and feminine, and hoc durius for the neuter gender.

How and whereof is the Superlative degree formed, or derived?

Four wayes, for which I haue foure rules.

Which be they?

- 1 The first is the most generall rule for the most part of Nounes, and for all participles.
- 2 The second is for Adiectiues that end in r, as pulcher, niger *black*.
- 3 The third is for sixe Adiectiues that end in lis, humilis *humble or lowly*, similis *like*, facilis *easy*, gracilis *slender*, agilis *nimble*, docilis *teachable*.
- 4 The fourth is for Adiectiues that end in us, and haue a bowell before us, as pius *godly*, assiduus *continuall*.

Whereof and how is the Superlative formed or derived, by the most generall rule?

Of the first case of the positive that endeth in i, by putting to s and simus.

Tell how.

Of durus his first case in i is duri, which by putting to s and simus is made durissimus, so of dulci, dulcissimus, tristis tristissimus.

Whereof and how is the Superlative made of nounes that end in r?

Of the first word of the positive, by putting to rimus, as pulcher, if you put to rimus, is pulcherimus, and

and niger nigerrimus

Whereof and how is the Superlative made of those sixe nouns in lis?

Of the Nominative case of the positive, by changing lis into limus, as humilis humillimus, similis simillimus, &c.

How doe Adiectives that haue a vowel before us make comparison?

By putting the aduerbe magis which signifieth more before them, for the comparative, and the aduerbe maxime which signifieth most after them, for the Superlative.

Shew how.

Pius godly the positive, the comparative magis pius more godly, the superlative maxime pius most godly: so assiduus continuall, magis assiduus more continuall, maxime assiduus most continuall.

What words bee of comparison irregular, or anomala?

1	Nouer.	Bonus,	melior,	Optimus,	good,
		malus,	peior,	peffimus,	euill,
		magnus,	major,	maximus,	great,
		parvus,	minor,	minimus,	little,
		multum,	plus,	plurimum,	much,
		vetus,	veterior,	veterrimus,	olde,
		maturus,	maturior,	maturimus,	ripe,

2 Words deriued of dico, volo, fatio, loquor, maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentissimus: benevolus, beneuolentior, beneuolentissimus: magnificus, magnificentior, magnificentissimus: magniloquus, magniloquentior, magniloquentissimus.

3 Præpositions.

Infra, inferior, infimus vel imus below.

Intra interior intimus vel imus inward.

[Supra,

The former part of

Supra, superior, supremus vel summus **aboue.**
 Citra, citerior, citimus **on this side.**
 Ultra, vltior, vltimus **beyond.**
 Post, posterior, postremus **after.**
 Prope, propior, proximus **neare.**

Aduerbes.

4 Prope, propius, proxime **neare,**
 Pridem, prior, primus **before.**
 Diu, diutior, diutissimus **long,**
 diutius, diuissime.
 Sæpe, sæpius, sæpissime **often.**
 Penitus, penitior, penitissimus **deepely.**
 Penitius, penitissime.

What words bee of the defectiue comparison,
 wanting some degree :

1 These want the positive.

Ocior,	}	Ocissimus swifter.
Potior,		Potissimus better.
Potius,		Potissimum.

Potissime.

Habitior, habitissimus better taking.

2 These want the Comparative.

Inclitus,	}	Inclitissimus noble.
meritus,		meritissimus due worthe.
merito,		meritissime worthily.
multus,		plurimus much.
multa,		plurima.
nuper,		nuperrimus late.
apertus,		apertissimus open.
falsus,		falissimus false.
novus,		novissimus new late.
diuersus,		diuersissimus diuers from.

3 These want the Superlative.

Opimus, opimior fat, rich, wealthy.

Adolescens.

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Adolescens, adolescentior yong, youthfull.

Invenis, junior yong.

Senex, senior, maximus natu olde.

Sinister, sinisterior unluckie.

Ante, anterior before, former.

Longinquus, longinquior, farre off, of long continuance.

Diues, diuitior rich.

Infinitus, infinitior endlesse.

Barbarus, barbarior, barbarous, savage.

by proportion, barbarissimus

Decliuus, Declivior bending downeward.

What words are of the comparison, abusiva?

These, but seldome used, and without order,

Ipsissimus	} of {	Ipsē, euen he.	} more {	} continuall.
tissimus,		tu, euen thou.		
assiduor,	} of {	assiduus	} most {	} nuall.
assiduissimus,				

Proximior,

Strenior,

Egregiissimus,

Pientissimus,

Piissimus,

Perpetuissimus,

Mirificissimus,

Multissimus,

Proximus more neare.

strenuus more stout.

egregius most famous.

pius most godly.

perpetuus most continuall.

mirificus most marvellous

multus exceeding much.

Substantiuus.

Neronior

Cynedior

Punior,

} of {	Nero, crueller than Nero.
	Cynedus, more filthy.
	Penus, craftier, or crueller, or more false than Hanniball.

A Pronounce.

What word call ye a Pronoime?

The former part of

A sword which supplieth the place of a nounne,
and hath indeed the nature of a nounne.

Why be Pronounes vsed?

To signifie, declare, or rehearse some person or
thing contained in the Nounne, which must be vn-
derstood.

How be Pronounes distinguished?

Two waies, first in respect of their vse and sin-
nification, secondly as they be like nounnes.

How many kinds of Pronounes be there, ac-
cording to their vse?

Four, some be demonstratiues, some be rela-
tiues, some be possessiues, and some be gentiles.

Which be the Pronounes demonstratiues?

Those which shew or note a thing or person not
spoken of before, as Ego I, tu thou, ille he, ipse he,
sui of him, isti he this or that, hic he or this, is he or
that.

Which be relatiues.

Those which rehearse some person or thing spo-
ken of before, as hic, ille, ipse, iste, is, to which are ad-
ded, idem the same, qui which, quis who, quid what.

When be they demonstratiues.

When they note a thing or person not mentioned
before.

When be they relatiues?

When they respect a thing or person mentioned
before.

Which Pronounes be possessiues?

These five, meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, noster
ours, vester yours.

Which be Gentiles?

These three, which betoken a country, or nation,
or sect, a de, or faction. Nostras of our country, sect,
or a de, vestras of your countrey, sect, or a de, cuias
of

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of what country, sect, or side.

What pronounes be primitiues, and which bee derivatiues?

All be primitiues, saving meus, tuus, suus, nostras, vestras, and cujas.

Whereof be these deriued?

Meus of mei, the genitiue case of ego, tuus of tui the genitiue case of tu, suus of sui, which wants the nominatiue case, noster and nostras of nostri the genitiue case plurall of nos, vester and vestras of vestri the genitiue case of vos, cujas of cujus the genitiue case of quis or qui an interrogatiue.

How many kindes of Pronounes be there, as they be like Nounes?

Two, Substantiues, and Adiectiues.

How many pronounes be Substantiues?

Three, ego, tu, sui, to which are added, egomet, ture.

How many be Adiectiues?

Twelue, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, to which are added, cujas, idem, qui, and quis.

What speciall things belong to a pronoun?

The same that belong to a noun, gender, case, declension, and person.

What gender hath a pronoun?

The masculine, the feminine, the neuter, as a noun hath.

What declensions hath a pronoun?

Four Declensions.

What pronounes be of the first declension?

Ego, tu, sui, which make the genitiue case in i.

What pronounes be of the second declension?

Sixte, ille, iste, ipse, hic, is, qui, and quis.

How be they declined?

Like

The former part of

Like adiectiues of three terminations, sauing
that they make their genitiue some in ius, and some
in jus, and the Dative in i

which make the genitiue in ius?

Ille, ipse, iste.

which make the genitiue in jus?

Hic hujus, is, ejus, qui and quis cujus.

What pronounes be of the third Declension?

These five, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.

How be they declined?

Like adiectiues of three terminations in us, sa-
ving that meus makes mi, and not me in the Vo-
cative case.

What pronounes be of the fourth Declension?
Nostras, vestras, and cujas.

How be those declined?

Like adiectiues of three articles, but make their
genitiue in âtis, nostras nostri âtis.

Hath a Pronoun all cases as a noun hath?

Yea, but all doe lacke the Vocative case singular,
except tu, meus, noster, and nostras.

How many persons hath a Pronoun?

Three in the singular number, and three in the
plurall.

Which be they?

Three persons singular. { ego I,
tu thou,
ilic he.

Three persons plurall. { nos we,
vos ye
ille they.

What words be the first person?

Properly ego, nos, and no more.

What words be the second person?

Properly tu and vos, and euery Vocative case.

What

What words be the third person ?

All other Nounes and Pronounes, except they haue relation to one of these, and so they may be made the same person with them, by the figure called Evocatio.

A Verbe.

Vhat call ye a Verbe ?

A verbe is a word that signifieth to doe, or suffer, to be done, or suffered, or onely to be, as amo I loue, amor I am loued, Sum I am.

How many kindes of Verbes be there ?

Two, a verbe personall, and a verbe impersonall.

What call ye a verbe personall ?

A verbe that may be varied and applied to all the persons, as I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, ye loue, they loue.

What call ye a verbe impersonall ?

A verbe which is formed onely in the third person singular, which hath commonly before his english this signe it is there, as Deceit it becommeth.

How many kindes of Verbs personalles be there ?

Some make but three, active, passive, deponent.

How so ?

For there is no difference betweene a verbe deponent, and a verbe common, sauing that some of them are vsed passiuely.

How doe they deuide a verbe active ?

Into Absolute or Neuter, and transitive.

How many kinds of Verbs personalles hath your Accidence ?

Five, a verbe active, a verbe passive, a verbe neuter, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common.

How

How doe these verbes differ ?

Three wayes, first in termination, secondly in signification, thirdly in declining.

How doe verbes differ in termination ?

Some end in o, some in or, and some few in m.

What verbes end in o ?

A verbe active, and a verbe neuter.

What verbes end in or,

A verbe passive, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common.

What verbes end in m ?

Some few verbes neuters, as sum, forem, inquam, possum, and all other compounds of sum.

How doe verbes differ in signification ?

Some haue the active signification, which is called the active voyce, some haue the passive signification, which is called the passive voyce.

What call ye active ?

That which betokeneth onely doing, or to doe something, as scribere to write, scribit hee doth write.

What call ye passive ?

That which betokeneth suffering, or some what to be done, as liber scribitur the Booke is written.

How will ye know when a verbe is the active voyce ?

It is the active voyce, if there be no signes of the passive toynd with it.

Which be the signes of the passive voyce ?

Am, are, art, is, was, were, wert, be, or beene.

How know ye a Verbe active ?

It endeth in o, and hath the active signification, and by putting to rit may be a passive, as amo if you put to r is amor, which is the passive.

How know ye a verbe passive ?

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It endeth in or, and hath the passiue signes and signification, and by putting away r is made an actiue, as Amor if you put away r, is Amo, which is the actiue.

How know ye a verbe Neuter?

It commonly ends in o, some few end in m, it hath commonly the actiue signification, though some haue the passiue, it cannot receiue r to bee made a passiue, as curro, I runne, cannot be made curror I am runne.

How know ye a Verbe Deponent?

It endeth in or, and hath the actiue signification, but it cannot loose r, as loquor I speake, cannot be made loquo.

How know ye a Verbe common?

It endeth in or and is altogether like a Verbe Deponent, sauing that some haue beene vsed of auncient wziters in the passiue voyce, therefore we say it hath the actiue and passiue signification as osculo I kisse osculo I am kisse, and therefore it is called common.

How doe verbes differ in declining, and coniugating?

Verbes in o, are declined after one sort, and Verbes in or, after another, as appeareth in the Accidence, and in the Tables.

How many things specially belong to a verbe? Foure, moode, tense, person, and coniugation.

What call ye moode?

A moode is the manner of speech wherein the signification of the verbs is vttered, as in declaring, commanding, wishing &c.

How many moodes be there?

Sire, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and the

The former part of

Infinitive.

How know ye the Indicative moode?

It sheweth, rehearseth, or asketh, as *be loueth, doth be loue? he did, or hath loued.*

How know ye the Imperative moode?

It biddeth, or commaundeth, as *loue thou, let him, or them loue.*

How know ye the Optative moode?

It wisheth, or desireth, and hath these signes, *I pray, I wish, I would,* with some aduerbe of wishing toynd with him, as *Vtinam, oh, &c.* as *I would I loued, I would he had learned.*

How know ye the Potentiall moode?

By these signes, *may, can, might, would, could, should, or ought,* as *amarem I might, would, could, or should loue.*

How know ye the Subiunctive moode?

It hath alwayes some conjunction toynd with it; as *ut that, cum when, si if, &c.* as *cum amarem when I loued.*

What difference is betweene the Optative, Potentiall, and Subiunctive moode?

Nothing at all in Latine, they differ onely in signification, and signe of the moode?

How know ye the Infinitive moode?

It often followeth some other moode, it hath neither number, nor person, and may haue this signe to before his english, as *amare to loue, amari to be loued.*

What call ye a tense?

A tense is the time wherein any person is said to doe, or suffer any thing.

How many tenses or times be there?

Properly but thre,
the time } present,
 } past,
 } to come.

How

Grammar questions.

How many tenses hath your Accidence ?

Five, that is the { present
preterimperfect
preterperfect
preterpluperfect
future } tense.

How chance your booke hath five tenses ?

The pretertense which signifieth the time past, is diuided in three tenses, preterimperfect not perfectly past, preterperfect perfectly past, preterpluperfect tense more then perfectly past.

What signifieth the future tense ?

The time to come.

What be the signes of the tenses ?

The signe of the	{	preterimperfect	Active	{	doe, or doth,	Passive	{	am, are, art, is, he
		present tense,			doe,			was, were, wert
		preterperfect,			haue,			haue beene.
		preterpluperfect			had,			had beene.
		future,			shall or will, or hereafter			shall, or will be.

What call ye a coniugation ?

The forme, fashion, or changing of the Verbe into diuers other terminations, as a Declension changeth nounes.

How many sort of Coniugations be there ?

Three, a perfect coniugation called regular, an imperfect called irregular, or anomala, a wanting, called defectiva.

How many perfect, or regular coniugations be there ?

Four.

How are they knowne ?

By the bowell that is called the index or marke of the coniugation.

Which is the bowell, index or mark of euery coniugation ?

The bowell, index, { first
second,
third,
fourth, } is { a long.
e long.
e short.
i long. }

How can ye know what coniugation a Verbe is?

Of a verbe in o, by the vowell that goeth before re in the Infinitive moode.

Of a verbe in or, by the vowell that goeth before ris or re in the second person of the verbe.

Prove this of a verbe in o?

Amare comming of amo is the first coniugation, because it hath a long in the Infinitive moode, docere is the second coniugation, because it hath e long, legere is the third coniugation, because it hath e short, &c.

Prove it of a verbe in or?

Amaris comming of amor, is also the first coniugation, because it hath a long before ris in the second person of the verbe, so doceris is the second coniugation, because it hath e long, legeris is the third coniugation, because it hath e short, &c.

What call ye person in a verbe?

Every severall word, in every moode and tense, except the Infinitive moode, which hath no persons.

How many persons be there in Verbes.

As many as be in Nounes, and Pronounes, three in the singular number of every tense, except the Imperative moode, which lacks the first person singular, and three also in the plurall number.

What differ the persons in verbes, from the persons of Nounes, and Pronounes?

The persons in Nounes and Pronounes doe signifie who or what person it is that doth or suffereth any thing, the persons in Verbes doe shew what it is that such a person doth or suffereth.

Shew it by example:

Magister docet the Master teacheth, Magister is the person

. Grammar questions.

person of the nounce, that doth somewhat, docet is the person of the verbe, signifying what he doth, that is, *teacheth*.

Note { The questions for the order of forming verbs, and deriuing the moods and tenses, as also for the verbes irregular and defectiue, are set downe in the last part of Grammar questions.

Of Participles.

VVhat word is a Participle?
A word derived of a verbe, but in diuers things like a nounce.

Why be they called participles?

Because they take part of a nounce, and part of a Verbe.

What doe they take of a Nounce?

Case, gender, and declension.

What doe they take of a Verbe?

Tense, and signification.

How many kindes of participles be there?

Two, some called participiall verbes, as *Linacre* thinketh, some called onely participles, or participiall nounes.

How many participiall verbes be there?

Two, Gerunds and Supines.

What call ye Gerunds?

Three severall voyces ending in di, do, and dum, as *amandi, amando, amandum*.

What signification haue these?

The english of the Infinitive moode either active or passive, or of the participle of the present tense, with these signes, *of, in, with*.

The former part of

Have they any cases ?

Some decline them thus, { Geniti. amandi of louing or of being loued.
Accusat. amandum to loue or to bee loued.
Ablat. amando in louing or being loued.

What call ye Supines ?

Two other words deriued of verbs, the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, the other ending in u, which is called the later Supine.

What signification haue the Supines ?

The first supine is commonly englished like the Infinitive moode active, as amatum to loue.

The later supine is englished for the most part like the Infinitive moode passive, as amatu to bee loued.

Haue the Supines any cases ?

Some count the first supine the Accusative case, and the later the Ablative case of the fourth Declension.

How many sorts of participiall Proues bee there, which be vsually called participles ?

Four, { two of the active voyce,
and two of the passive.

Which be the participles active ?

Two, a { present tense,
participle future in rus,
of the called the first future.

Which be the participles passive ?

Two, a { preter tense,
participle future in dus,
of the called the later future.

Be all participles of the preter tense of the passive

Grammar questions.

due signification :

No, some comming of verbs neuters, and verbs deponent, haue an actiue signification.

How know ye a participle of the present tense? His english ends in ing, as *louing*, his latine in ans, or ens, as *amans*, *docens*

whereof is it deriued :

Of the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative moode, by putting away the last syllable, and putting for it ns.

Shew how.

Amabam put away *bam* there remaineth *ama*, put to ns, and it maketh *amans*.

So of auxiliabar *I did helpe*, is made auxilians, of *poteram I was able*, is made potens.

How know ye the participle of the Future in rus.

His latine ends in rus, and is englished like the Infinitive moode actiue, as *amarurus to loue or about to loue*.

whereof is it deriued :

Of the later supine by putting to rus, as of *lectu* by putting to rus is made *lecturus*.

How know ye a participle of the preter tense :

His latine ends in rus, sus, xus, his english in d, t, or n, as *amatus loued*, *doctus taught*, *visus seene*, *nexus knit*.

whereof is it deriued :

Of the later supine by putting to s, as of *lectu*, putting to s is made *lectus*.

What if the Verbe lacke Supines :

Then it wanteth both a participle of the preter tense, and also of the future in rus.

What wanteth there else :

Then also the verbe passive wanteth the preterperfect

The former part of

perfect tense of the Indicative mood, and all tenses that depend upon it.

How know ye a participle of the future in *dus*?

His latine ends in *dus*, and is englished like the Infinitive mood passive, as *amandus* to be loved.

Whereof is it derived?

Of the genitive case of the participle of the present tense, by putting away *tis* and putting for it *dus*, as *amantis* if you put *dus* in stead of *tis*, is *amandus*.

Hath euery verbe all these participles?

No.

What participles haue a verbe active and a verbe neuter?

Two, a participle of the present tense, and a participle of the future in *rus*.

Some verbes neuters haue also a participle of the preter tense, and the future in *dus*.

Giue some example.

Of *vigilo* to watch, comes *vigilans*, *vigilaturus*, *vigilatus*, *vigilandus*.

Of *careo* to want, comes *carens*, *cariturus*, *causus*, *carendus*, and of all neuter passives comes a participle of the preter tense.

What participles hath a Verbe passive?

Two, a participle of the preter tense, and a participle of the future in *dus*, as *amor* hath *amatus*, *amandus*.

What participle hath a verbe deponent?

A verbe deponent may haue all the foure participles, and so hath a verbe common, as *loquor* to speake hath *loquens*, *loquiturus*, *loquutus*, *loquendus*.

Largior to giue liberally, hath *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

How

Grammar questions.

How bee participles of the present tense declined?

Like nounes Adiectives of three Articles that be of one termination, as *felix*, so *hic hæc & hoc* a mans, *genitiuo* *hominis*

How be participles of other tenses declined?

Like nounes adiectives of three terminations:

as,

1 Future.	{	<i>Amaturus, ra, rum.</i>	}
Preter.		<i>Amatus, ta, rum.</i>	
2 Future.		<i>Amandus, da, dum.</i>	

An Adverbe.

What call ye an Adverbe?

A word vndeclined, toynd with nounes and verbes, to declare some circumstance or quality belonging to the person, action, or passion signified in them.

A Coniunction.

What word call ye a Coniunction?

A word vndeclined, the vse whereof is to toyne words and sentences together, or to deuide and seperate them.

A Præposition.

What word call ye a Præposition?

A word vndeclined, and commonly set before other parts of speech, either in composition or governing of cases, as *adfero* to bring to, *induco* to draw in.

Ad patrem to the Father, *in scholâ* in the Schoole, &c.

Is the præposition alwaies set before the case that it gouerneth?

Not

The former part of

Not al- wayes, for	Cum Tenus versus vsque and some- time Penes	may be set after their cases, as	Quibuscum <i>with whom</i> mecum, tecum, secum. Crurum <i>up to the</i> legs. Angliam <i>versus towards</i> England. Ad occidentem <i>vsq; even</i> <i>unto the West.</i>
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What cases doe Propositions gouerne?

Some gouerne an Accusatiue, some an Ablatiue, some both an Accusatiue, some an Ablatiue, and one an Ablatiue and a Genitiue.

What Propositions gouerne an Accusatiue?

Ad to. Apud at. Ante before. Adversus } against. Adversum } Cis } on this side. Citra } Circum } about. Circa } Contra against. Erga towarde. Extra without. Intra within. Infra beneath. Inter betweene. Iuxta beside, or nigh to.	Ob for. Pone behinde. Per by, or through. Prope nigh. Propter for. Secundum } after= Post } ward. Trans on the further side. Ultra beyond. Præter beside. Supra aboue. Circiter about. Vsque untill. Secus by. Versus toward. Penes in the power.
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What Propositions gouerne an Ablatiue?

A, ab, abs, <i>from, or fro.</i> Cum <i>with.</i> (<i>sence.</i>) Coram <i>before, or in pre-</i> Clam <i>privily.</i> De, e, ex, of, or <i>fro.</i>	Pro <i>for.</i> (<i>reason.</i>) Præ <i>before, or in compa-</i> Palam <i>openly.</i> Sine absq; <i>without.</i> Tenus <i>untill, or up to.</i>
--	---

what

Grammar questions.

What prepositions governe both an Accusative and an Ablative ?

These foure, in, sub, super, and subter.

Shew how these prepositions governe both an Accusative and an Ablative ?

In when it signifieth into, unto, towards, against, or upon, governeth an Accusative case: when it signifieth onely in, it governeth an Ablative.

Sub when it signifieth unto, by, about, or before, governes an Accusative: when it signifieth under, governes an Ablative.

Super when it signifieth beyond, governes an accusative: when it signifieth of, or in, it governes an Ablative.

Subter under, in this one signification governeth both an Accusative and an Ablative.

What preposition governeth an Ablative and a Genitive ?

Tenus governes an Ablative either Singular or Plurall, as cruri tenus, or cruribus tenus *up to the leg, or legs*, it governes also a Genitive case, but that is onely of the Plurall number.

Doe all prepositions governe some case ?

No, these five am, di, dis, re, se, con, are neuer found but in composition with some other word.

An Interjection.

What word call ye an Interjection ?

An imperfect word, signifying nothing of it selfe, but uttered in some passion, or affection of a mans minde, as in mirth, sorrow, feare, anger, and such like.

The

The second part of Grammar, concerning Syntaxis, or Construction.



What is made of words?
Speech.

How is speech made of words?
By ioyning words together
in right and due order.

What call yee the ioyning of
words together in due order.

It is called in Greeke Syntaxis, we call it Construction.

How many things are to bee obserued for the
right and due order of ioyning words together in
construction?

Two, { first, three agreements of words,
which we call Concorde.

secondly, the gouerning of words,

which be the three Concorde?

The first betweene the Nominatiue case, and
the Verbe.

The second betweene the Substantiue and the
Adiectiue.

The third betweene the Antecedent and the
Relatiue.

Why be these called Concorde?

Because euery one of these latter words must
agree with the former.

What must the Verbe agree with?

His Nominatiue case.

What

Grammatical questions.

What must the Adiective agree with ?

His Substantive.

What must the Relative agree with ?

His Antecedent.

Which is the rule of the first Concord ?

A verbe personall agreeth with his Nominative case in two things, number and person.

Give an example ?

Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis *the Master readeth but ye regard not.*

Prooue the rule by this example ?

The verbe legit is the singular number, & third person, agreeing with his Nominative case præceptor, negligitis is the plurall number and second person, agreeing with this Nominative case vos.

Must the Nominative case to the Verbe be alwayes exprest in the sentence ?

No, the Nominative case of the first and second person, that is, ego, nos, tu, and vos, be seldome exprest but are vnderstood, and the Nominative case of the third person also sometime.

When is the Nominative case of the first and second person exprest ?

1 For difference sake, as ego hoc iussi I commanded this thing, vos damnastis ye haue condemned, as if he should say none else.

2 For more earnestnes, as tu es patronus, tu pater, si deseristu, perimus, *thou art our maintenance, thou art our father, if thou forsake vs wee are undone*, as if hee should say, thou especially aboue all others.

When may the Nominative case of the third person be vnderstood ?

When it is said hee, or they, ille, illi, when it is spoken onely of men, as he is est, ait he saith, fertur he is said, aiunt they or men say, ferunt they or men report.

Must

The second part of

Must the verbe personall be alway the same number and person with his nominatiue case?

No, there be thre exceptions from the first concord.

Which is the first exception from the first concord?

Two or more Nominatiue cases singular coupled together, will haue a verbe plurall, which must agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy person.

Which is the most worthy person?

The first person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Giue some examples.

Ego & tu sumus in tuto I and thou be in safetie, Tu & pater periclitamini thou and thy father are in dangers.

Pater & pæceptor accersunt te thy father and thy master haue sent for thee.

Shew me how your rule is exprest in these three examples.

In the first be two Nominatiue cases singular ego the first person, tu the second, the verbe sumus is the plurall number, because there be two nominatiue cases, it is the first person agreeing with ego, because it is the most worthy Nominatiue case.

In the second example there be two nominatiue cases singular, tu the second person and pater the third, the verbe periclitamini is the plurall number, because there be two nominatiue cases, and it is the second person agreeing with tu, because it is the more worthy person.

In the third example be also two Nominatiue cases singular coupled together, pater & pæceptor, both the third person, the verbe accersunt is the plurall

Grammar questions.

all number, because there come two nominative cases before him, and it is the third person, because both the nominative cases be the third person.

which is the second exception from the first Concord.

When a verbe comineth betwene or after two nominative cases of diuers numbers, the Verbe may agree with either of them, so they be both of one person.

Giue some examples :

Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est, The falling out of louers is the renewing of loue.

Quid enim nisi vota supersunt ? For what remaines but onely prayers ?

Pectora percussit pectus quoq; robora fiunt, She stroke her brest, and her brest turned into oake also.

Show how your rule is exprest in these three examples :

In the first there be two nominative cases of the third person, iræ is the plurall number going before the verbe, redintegratio the singular number construed after the verbe, the verbe est is the singular number and third person, agreeing with redintegratio.

In the second example, there be two nominative cases of the third person, quid the singular number and vota the plurall, the verbe supersunt being the plurall number agreeth with vota the latter nominative case.

In the third example there be two nominative cases of the third person, pectus the singular number, robora the plurall, the Verbe fiunt being the plurall number, agreeth with robora the latter nominative.

which is the third exception from the first concord :

word?

The Nominatiue case to the Verbe is not alwayes a casuall word, but sometime a sentence or branch of a sentence, or an infinitiue moode, or an aduerbe with a genitiue case.

What call ye a casuall word?

A word that is declined with cases; as a noune or pronoune Substantiue, an Adiectiue in the neuter gender, a Relatiue, all which may be nominatiue case to the verbe.

How can a sentence, or part of a sentence, or an Infinitiue moode, or an aduerbe with a genitiue case, be nominatiue case to the Verbe?

When they stand for a Nominatiue case, or a Substantiue, or an Antecedent, they must be taken together for a Substantiue, and supposed to be declined like hoc nihil indeclinabile.

What number and person must the Verbe be when any of those is his nominatiue?

If it respect but one thing in any of them, it shall be the singular number, and third person, but if it hath respect to more parts or things, it shall be the plurall number and third person.

Giue an example of a sentence?

Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est to arise betimes in the morning is a most wholesome thing.

What is the nominatiue case to the verbe in these words?

Diluculo surgere is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Will ye find out the Nominatiue case to the verbe?

If I put the question *who* or *what*, with the english of the verbe, whatsoeuer word or words doe answer that question is the Nominatiue case to the

Grammar questions.

the Verbe.

Prove it by this example ?

The question, *what is most wholesome, the answer,*
to rise betime in the morning, therefore diluculo surgere
is the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Give another example ?

Mentiri non est meum, to lie is not my propertie.

What is the Nominative case here ?

The Infinitive moode *mentiri to lie.*

Prove this.

The question, *what is not my propertie, the answer*
to lie.

Give another example ?

*Otio tempora conterere ventrem dapibus faucire &
somno indulgere, perdunt ingenium, to spend the time*
in idlenesse, to stuffe the belly with delicates, and to cherish
sleepe, doe destroy the wit.

What is the Nominative in this example to
the verbe *perdunt* ?

All the branches of the sentence.

Prove it.

The question, *what doth destroy the wit, the an-*
swere, to spend the time in idlenesse, to stuff the belly with
delicates, and to cherish sleepe.

What number and person is the verbe in the
two former examples.

The singular number and third person, because
the verbe respecteth but one thing.

What number and person is the verbe in this
last example ?

It is the plurall number & third person, because
it hath relation to moe things then one.

Give an example of an Adverbe with a gen-
itive case ?

Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello, part of the men

D

were

The second part of

were slaine in battell.

Which is the verbe, and what is his nominatiue case?

The verbe is; *cecidērunt* were slaine, the Nominatiue case is *partim virorum* some of the men, for these two words doe answer the question who were slaine.

What number and person is the Verbe?

It is the plurall number, and third person.

How chance the Verbe is the plurall, seeing there is but one part of a sentence?

Because the genitiue case is the plurall number, and the words doe signifie moe then one.

May not a verbe be the plurall number, though the nominatiue be the singular number?

Yes, if the nominatiue case be a nounce collective betokening moe then one.

Giue an example.

Pars in frustra secant some of them doe cut in peeces.

Which is the verbe, and the nominatiue case? *Secant* doe cut, is the verbe, the plurall number and third person, the nominatiue case is *pars*, the singular, but signifying moe then one.

In making and construing latine, where must ye put the nominatiue case?

For the most part before the Verbe, but sometime it may be set after the Verbe.

When may the Nominatiue case bee set after the Verbe?

At thre times.

1 When a question is asked, as *Cuius hic est liber?* whose is this booke?

2 When the verbe is the Imperatiue mood, as *amato ille* let him loue.

3 When the signe is *or* there commeth before the english

Grammar questions.

english of the verbe, as venit ad me quidam there came one to me Est liber meus it is my booke.

Must euery verbe haue a nominatiue case before him?

No, a verbe impersonali hath no Nominatiue case before him, but is commonly ioyned with the it or there, as Decet it becommeth, oportet aliquem esse there must be some body.

What case cometh next after the Verbe?

Most commonly the Accusatiue case except the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him.

Show some example of this.

Sic cupis placere magistro vtere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator vt calcaribus indigeas, if thou couet to please thy master vse diligence, and be not so great a truant that thou shalt need spurs.

Show what cases doe folloew the Verbs in this example.

Magistro is the dattue case & folloewes the verbe placere, because that verbe doth properly gouerne a Dattue case, diligentia is the Ablatiue case and folloewes the verbe vtere, because vtore doth properly gouerne an Ablatiue case, cessator is the nominatiue case and folloewes the Verbe sis, because sum doth properly gouerne a nominatiue case, calcaribus is the Ablatiue case and folloewes the verbe indigeas, because indigeas doth properly gouerne an Ablatiue, or a genitiue case.

How know ye that these verbs doe gouerne these cases?

By the rules that are set downe for gouerning of words.

May not an Accusatiue come before the verbe?

Yes, very elegantly before an Infinitiu mood.

The second part of
hauing this word *that* toynd with him.

Shew how ?

When the speech in latine is made by quod or
ut, which signifieth *that*, and there folloew a Nomi-
natiue case and a verbe, ye may put away quod or
ut, & turne the Nominatiue into the Accusatiue,
and the verbe into the Infinitive moode.

Giue an example.

For gaudio quod pater tuus redijt incolumis, I
may put away quod, and turne pater the nomi-
natiue into patrem the Accusatiue, and the verbe re-
dijt into the Infinitive mood redijſſe, and so say,
Gaudio patrem tuum incolumen redijſſe, I am glad
that thy Father is returned safe.

Giue an example of ut.

Senatus voluit ut Pompeius regem reduceret, here
I may put away ut and turne Pompeius the no-
minatiue into Pompeium the Accusatiue, and the
verbe reduceret into the Infinitive mood reducere,
and so I may say, Senatus voluit Pompeium regem
reducere, *The Senate would that Pompeius should lead
back the King.*

The second Concord.

which is the generall rule of the second Con-
cord ?

The Adiectiue whether it be noune, pronoune,
or participle, agreeth with his Substantiue in
3. things, case, gender, and number.

Giue an example ?

Rara avis in terris nigroq; simillima cygno, *A rare bird
in the earth most like a blacke Swan.*

Tell here how the Adiectiues agree with their
Substantiues ?

Rara the Nominatiue case, feminine gender, and
Singular number, agreeing with his Substantiue
avis,

Grammar questions.

avis, nigro is the dative case, masculine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive cygno; simillima is the Nominative case, feminine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive avis.

Give another example ?

Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes, *No friend will ioyne with thee thy riches being lost.*

Tell here what Adiectives agree with their Substantives ?

Nullus a Noune Adiective is the Nominative case, masculine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive amicus; amissas is a participiall Adiective, the accusative case, feminine gender, and plurall number, agreeing with his Substantive opes.

Must the Adiective be alwayes the same case, gender, and number with his Substantive ?

No, there be here two exceptions like to them of the first Concord.

Which is the first exception from the second Concord ?

Two or more Substantives singular coupled with a conjunction, will have an adiective plurall, which Adiective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender.

Which is the most worthy gender ?

The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter.

Is this ever so ?

No, in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy, yea, though the Substantives be both the masculine or feminine gender, & none of them the neuter, yet shall the Adiective or

The second part of

Relative be the neuter gender.

Give some examples ?

Rex & regina beati sunt, *The King and the Queene are blessed.*

Tell which is the Adiective and how it agreeth. Beati is an adiective, the nominative case, because the Substantives be so, the masculine gender agreeing in gender with rex the more worthy gender, the plurall number, because there be two substantives, though they be the singular number.

Give another example ?

Arcus & calami donata sunt, *The bow and arrowes are given.*

Show here the Adiective and the Substantive and how they agree.

Donata is a participiall adiective, arcus & calami be two Substantives, both the masculine gender, the Adiective is the nominative case, because the Substantives be so, but it is the neuter gender, because the Substantives betoken things not apt to have life, it is the plurall number, because there be two Substantives coupled together.

How will ye find out the Substantive to the Adiective ?

If I put the question *who* or *what*, with the English of the Adiective, whatsoever word or wordes doe answer to that question, it is the Substantive to the Adiective.

Prove this ?

In the former example, the question is, *who are blessed*, the answer, *Rex & regina the King & Queene*, therefore those two words are substantive to the Adiective beati.

In the latter example, the question is *what were given*, the answer, *the bow and arrowes*, arcus & calami

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lami, therefore those words are the Substantive to the Adiective donata.

Which is the second exception from the second concord ?

The substantive to the adiective is not alwaies a casuall word, but sometime a sentence, or peece of a sentence, or an Infinitive moode, or an Adverbe with a genitive case.

How many things may be Substantive to the Adiective ?

Whatsoever may be nominative case to the verbe may be Substantive to the Adiective, & Antecedent to the Relative.

What case, gender, and number shall the Adiective be, whē any of these be his Substantive ?

Such case as they may supposed to be, and if it hath relation but to one thing, it shall be the neuter gender & singular number, but if it hath respect to moe things then one, it shall be the neuter gender, and plurall number.

Give an example of a sentence ?

Audito regem Doroborniam proficisci, *that the King should goe to Canterbury being heard.*

Shew here the Adiective, and how it agreeeth ?

Audito is a participiall adiective the ablative case, because his Substantive is supposed to be the ablative case, the neuter gender because the sentence regem Doroborniam proficisci is his substantive the singular number, because it respecteth but one thing.

How proue ye this sentence to be the substantive to audito.

By asking the question, *what being heard, the answer is, that the King did goe to Canterbury.*

What case doe ye account this sentence to be ?

The second part of

The Ablative case absolute.

Give another example?

Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est, ye had this example before in the questions of the first concord.

Which is the Adjective and his Substantive? Saluberrimum is the nominative case, neuter gender and singular number, agreeing with his substantive diluculo surgere, which is the nominative case to the verbe est.

Give an example of an Adverbe with a genitive case.

Partim signorum sunt combusta, *part of the ensignes were burnt.*

Show which is the Adjective, and which is the Substantive, and how they agree?

Combusta is a participial Adjective, derived of comburo to burne, it is the nominative case, neuter gender, and plurall number, agreeing with partim signorum which is the nominative case to the verbe and Substantive to the Adjective.

Sometime an Adjective in the neuter gender standeth as a substantive of himselfe.

The third Concord.

Which is the generall rule of the third Concord?

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in three things, gender, number, and person.

Give an example.

Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur, *that man is wise which speaketh few things or words.*

Declare which is the Relative, and which is the Antecedent, and how they agree.

The relative is qui, which is the masculine gender, singular number and third person, agreeing with his antecedent vir,

what

Grammar questions.

What meane you by Antecedent?

Antecedent is a word that goeth before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

How will ye find out the Antecedent to the Relatiue?

If I put the question *who* or *what* with the english of the Relatiue, the word or words that answer to the question is the Antecedent.

Prooue this:

Libros habeo quos venderem, I haue bookes which I would sell, the Relatiue is *quos* which, the question *which* *what*, the answer, *bookes*, so *libros* bookes, is the antecedent to the relatiue *quos*.

Is the relatiue alwaies the same gender, number, and person with his Antecedent?

No, there be three such exceptions as were in the first Concord:

Which is the first exception from the third Concord:

Two or more Antecedents coupled together, being the singular number, will haue a relatiue plural, which shall agree in gender with the Antecedent of the most worthy gender.

Giue an example.

Habuit equum & mulam quos vendidit, he had a horse and a mule, which he hath sold.

Tell how the Relatiue agreeth here.

There be two Antecedents singular *equum* & *mulam* the Relatiue is *quos*, which is the plural number, because it hath two Antecedents, it is the masculine gender, agreeing with *equum*, being the more worthy gender, it is the third person, because the Antecedents be both the third person.

Giue another example.

Laeserunt eum ira & aegritudo quæ permixta sunt an-
ger

The second part of

ger and grieve haue hurt him, which are mingled together.

Shew all the Concordes in this example.

Ira & ægretudo being both the singular number, are the Nominatiue case to the verbe læserunt making him the plurall number, the Relatiue quæ is the neuter gender, though the antecedents be both the feminine, because they be things not apt to haue life, it is the plurall number, because it hath two antecedents, permissa is an adiectiue, the nominatiue case, plurall number and neuter gender, agreeing with the Relatiue quæ.

How so :

As the relatiue may be the nominatiue case to the Verbe, so it may be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

which is the second exception from the third Concord :

When a relatiue commeth betweene two Antecedents of diuers genders, it may agree with eyther of them, though they be of diuers numbers also.

Giue an example.

Avis qui passer appellatur, or quæ passer, The bird which is called a sparrow.

Shew how the Relatiue agreeth.

If I say qui passer, then the Relatiue agreeth with passer the later Substantiue, if I say quæ, then it agreeth with avis the former Antecedent.

Giue another example.

Hic locus qui hodiè senaculum appellatur, this place which at this day is called the Senate house, or counsell chamber.

Shew which be the Antecedents and the Relatiue, and where it agreeth.

The former Antecedent is locus the masculine gender,

Grammar questions.

gender, the later is *senaculum* the neuter, the *Relatiue* qui agreeth in gender with the former locus.

Giue another example.

Homines tuentur illum Globum quæ terra dicitur,
men doe behold that round ball which is called the earth.

Shew where the *Relatiue* agreeth in this example.

Here be two *Antecedents*, the former *Globum*, which is the masculine, the later *terra*, which is the feminine gender, the *Relatiue* *quæ* which commeth betweene them, agreeth in gender with *terra* the later of them.

Which is the third exception from the third Concord?

The *Antecedent* is not alwaies a casuall word, but sometime a sentence, a peece of a sentence, an *Infinitive* mood, or an *Adverbe* with a *genitive* case.

What gender, number, and person shall the *relatiue* be, when any of these be his *Antecedent*?

If it haue a relation but to one thing, it shall be the neuter gender, singular number, and third person, but if it hath relation to moe things then one, it shall be the neuter gender, plurall number, and third person.

Giue an example.

Tu multum dormis, & sæpè potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica,
Thou sleepest much and drinkest often,
which both things are nought for thy body.

Shew here which is the *Antecedent*.

Tu multum dormis, & sæpè potas.

How proue ye that?

Because I aske the question, which, what are hurtfull, these words doe answere the question, therfore they be the *antecedēt* to the *relatiue* *quæ*.
What

The second part of

What gender, number, and person is quæ?

The neuter, because a sentence is his antecedent, the plurall number, because it hath relation to two things, the third person, for all such Antecedents be the third person.

What case, gender, and number, is the Adiective *inimica*?

The Nominatiue case, neuter gender, and plurall number, so is his Substantiue quæ.

How so?

We heard before that as the Relatiue may be the nominatiue case to the Verbe, so it may be substantiue to the Adiectiue.

Let vs see another example.

Ignauos laborare pudet quod corpori vtile est, it shameth slothfull persons to labour, which is profitable to the body.

Which is the Antecedent to the relative quod?

The Infinitiue mood laborare.

Can ye giue an example of an aduerbe with a genitiue case?

Yea, *Multum laboris est in hoc negotio, quod ego tamen lubens sustinuo, there is much labour in this businesse, which notwithstanding I doe willingly endure.*

Which is the Antecedent here to the relative quod?

The aduerbe multum, with the genitiue case laboris.

May not the relative yet haue some other antecedent, & the adiectiue some other substantiue?

Yes, sometime the genitiue case of the primitiue, which is vnderstood in the possessiue, may be antecedent to the relative, and substantiue to the adiectiue.

Giue an example,

Multum

Grammar questions.

Multi *fortunas meas laudabunt qui filium haberem*
gam eruditum, many men praised my good fortunes, which
had a sonne so learned.

What gender, number, and person is the relative qui?

The masculine gender, singular number, and first person.

Where is his antecedent?

Mei the genitive case of the primitive **ego** which is understood in the possessive **meus**.

Give an example of an adiective.

Nostros *vidisti flentis ocellos, thou hast seene our*
weeping eyes, or the eyes of me weeping.

What case, gender, and number, is the participial adiective **flentis**?

It is the genitive case, masculine gender, and singular number.

Which of these words is his substantive?

None of these can be, but it is referred to **nostros**, whose primitive is **nos** in the genitive of **nos**.

But that is the plurall number.

In it I must understand the genitive singular **mei**. Enallage numeri.

How is the case of the relative to be ordered in construction?

The relative for his case, alwayes supplieth the place of a substantive, and I must answer first to his case severally as to a substantive and then to his concord.

Must ye alwayes answer severally to the case of a relative as a substantive?

No, if the relative be toynd with a substantive then I must answer to him, as to an adiective agreeing with his substantive in case, gender

The Second part of

der, and number.

Shew it by example.

Quam rem agis *what thing dost thou*, here quam is the accusative case, feminine gender, and singular number agreeing with his substantive rem.

Is there no other rule for ordering the case of the relative then there is for substantives?

Yes, there be two rules for ordering the case of the relative.

Which is the first rule for ordering the case of the relative.

When there cometh no nominative case betwene the relative and the verbe, then the relative shall be the nominative case to the verbe.

Give an example.

Miser est qui nummos admiratur, *wretched is that person that is in love with money.*

What case is the relative qui?

The nominative case, coming before the verbe admiratur, because there cometh no nominative case betwene them.

Give another example.

Stultus es qui huic credas, *thou art a foole which believest this fellow.*

What case is the relative qui?

The nominative case, coming before the verbe credas. What person is qui?

The second person, so is his antecedent tu.

How can the relative qui be the second person, seeing there is no words of the second person but tu and vos.

It may be the first or second person if his antecedent be the first or second person by the figure call'd evocatio, here his antecedent is tu the second person.

Which

Grammar questions.

Which is the second rule for the case of the relative?

When there cometh a Nominative case betwene the relative and the verbe, the relative shall not be the nominative case to the verbe, but shall be governed of the verbe or of some other word in the same sentence.

What meane you by these words (shall be governed?)

To be governed, is to be such case as the verb or word going before will haue after him.

Then if the relative be not nominative case to the verbe, must he follow the verbe or the word whereof he is governed?

No, the relative and the substantive that is toynd with it, or dependeth vpon it, doe stand in the sentence before the verbe or word whereof he is governed.

Show some example of these rules.

Odisti amicum quem ego semper dilexi, thou hatest the friend whom I alwaies loued.

How answere ye here to the relative quem?

Quem is the accusative case, for the nominative case ego cometh betwene him and the verbe dilexi, it is governed of the verbe dilexi which cometh after him, because dilexi governs an accusative after him, and yet quem is construed before him.

Give another example.

Expofuit nobis sermonem de amicitia, cuius disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, he expounded to vs a discourse of friendship, the sentences of which disputation I commit to memory.

Show how the relative cuius is placed here?

Cuius is here like an adiective agreeing in case, gender,

The second part of

gender, and number, with disputationis and is the gentiue case, and so is his substantiue standing before sententias of which they be governed, because sententias a nounce substantiue will haue a gentiue case after him.

What case is sententias?

The accusatiue governed of the verbe mandau, which comes after him, he is set before the verbe that governs him because he dependeth vpon the relative.

Which be the words ye call relatives?

Principally Qui, quæ, quod, but nounes interrogatiues and indefinites doe folloew the order of the relative, as Quis, qualis, quantus, quot, uter, and such like.

Giue an example of some of these.

Talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi. *such a one he was as I neuer saw before*, here qualem is the accusatiue case governed of the verbe vidi, which commeth after him like the relative.

Vtrum horum eligam incertum est, *I am in doubt whether of these I may chuse*; here utrum is the accusatiue case, governed of the verbe eligam which comes after him.

Of what word may the relative be governed beside the verbe?

Of any word that may governe the case of a substantiue.

Haue ye any example?

There be many examples set downe both in english and latine in the accidence, after the rules for the case of the relative.

How will ye try of what word the relative is governed?

By putting in stead of the relative the same case of

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of is or ille for then it will follow the word that governes him.

Shew it by example.

Me criminis accusas cujus tute conscius es, *how accusest me of a fault whereof thyselfe art guiltie.*

Now try whereof the relative is governed.

In stead of cujus, I put illius, and then it will stand thus, tute *thou thyselfe es art conscius guiltie illius criminis of that fault*, so now it followeth conscius, and therefore I know that the relative cujus is governed of the adiective conscius.

So much for the Concords.

Now followeth the governing of words.

What is to be observed for the governing of words?

The word going before in the naturall order of construction doth commonly governe the case that followes him.

In what order are the rules placed in your acquaintance, which shew how words are governed one of another?

The rules for governing of words are placed in this order.

- 1 For construction of nounes Substantives.
- 2 Nounes adiectives.
- 3 Pronounes.
- 4 Verbes personals { actives.
 { passives.
- 5 Gerunds.
- 6 Supines.

7 words

The second part of

- 7 Words signifying { time.
space of place.
proper names of places.
- 8 Verbes impersonals.
- 9 Participles.
- 10 Aduerbs.
- 11 Coniunctions.
- 12 Prepositions.

Lastly Interiections.

In what orders are the rules placed for every one of these partes of speech?

First rules for the nominatiue case, if the word do gouerne any, secondly for the genitiue, thirdly for the datiuue, fourthly for the accusatiue, lastly for the ablatiue.

How will ye find out the rule for any word in a sentence to shew why it is put in the nominatiue, gentiue, datiuue, accusatiue, or ablatiue case?

First I must construe the sentence.

What meane you by construe?

To Construe is to place every word in order according to the naturall use of speech, & to giue to every word his fit english, and hereupon it is called construction.

How will ye find out the rule of the cases when ye haue construed the sentence?

First I must consider of what word the case is gouerned, secondly what part of speech the word is wherof it is gouerned, and what signification, & then seeke among the rules that are set downe for that part of speech and for that case.

Giue some example that we may see the practise of this?

Est natura hominum nouitatis auida.

Construe this sentence.

Natura

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Natura the nature hominum of men est is auida greedy nouitatis of nouety.

How will ye seeke out the cases in this sentence by your rules, to see how they be governed?

First I see natura a nounce substantiue, the nominatiue case comming before the verbe est, according to the first concord.

Goe to the next word.

The next is hominum a nounce substantiue, the genitiue case plurall of the third declension, which I see is governed of natura because that word goeth next before him in construing.

How then?

I know natura is a nounce Substantiue, & hominum the genitiue case governed of him, therefore I turne to the rule: for nounes substantiues & I find when two Substantiues come together betokening diuers things, the latter shall be the genitiue case.

Goe forward.

Next here is auida an Adiectiue, deriued of the verbe auer to covet, and agreeing in case, gender, & number with natura his Substantiue, according to the second Concord.

Which is the next word?

The next and last word is nouitatis a nounce substantiue, the genitiue case singular of the third declension, which I see is governed of auida being a nounce Adiectiue signifying desire.

What must ye doe then?

Turne to the rules made for Adiectiues that gouerne a genitiue case, and I find Adiectiues that signifie, desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, &c. will haue a genitiue case.

What order must ye obserue in construing a sentence?

The second part of

It is hard to set downe a certaine order,
why so?

For diuers sentences require a diuers order, some beginning with an interrogatiue, some with a coniunction, some with a genitiue of partition, some with an Infinitive moode.

Is there not some order fit for children or yong Scholers to be obserued, in some plain sentence, tell me that?

Yes, if there be a vocatiue case, I must beginne with that, then I must seeke out the principall verbe, and his Nominatiue case, and first english the Nominatiue case, & then the verbe, then the aduerbe, then the Infinitive moode, then the Accusatiue case, or such case as the Verbe, governeth, and so the other cases in order, & such words as depend vpon them.

What if there be not all these words?

Then I must take so many of them as there be in this order.

What speciall things must be obserued in construing?

Seauen things.

- 1 That the Nominatiue case be set before the verbe, and such words as depend vpon it.
- 2 The Accusatiue after the Verbe, which often hath some adiectiue or participle loyned with him, that gouerne other cases after them,
- 3 The Infinitive moode commonly commeth after another verbe.
- 4 The Substantiue and the Adiectiue must be construed together, except the Adiectiue doe passe ouer his significatio vnto some other word which he gouerneth.
- 5 The accusatiue case before the infinitive moode
must

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must haue the word *that* ioyned with him.

6 The **Preposition** should be ioyned with his case.

What other thing is specially to be obserued in construing?

7 The want of some word necessary for the sence, which is called **Eclipsis**, and that word which is wanting, must be put in by supple or subaudi: As *ubi ad diui Pauli veneris subaudi templum*, *when thou comest to the Church of S. Paul.*

Cur non recta introistij? subaudi via, *why camest thou not the right way?*

Licet ne pauca, *subaudi verba loqui*, *May I speake a few words.*

What order must ye obserue when ye turne english into latine?

The same that is obserued in construing, I must first looke out the principall verbe?

How will ye know the principall verbe?

It is the first verbe in the sentence, except it be the **Infinitive** moode, or haue before it a **Relatiue**, or a **Coniunction**, as *ut* *that* *cum* *when*, *si* *if*, or such like.

What must ye doe when ye haue found the verbe.

I must seeke out his **nominatiue** case and ioyne them rightly together, according to the first **Concord**.

What next?

I must consider all other words that folloiw, & ioyne them together as I did in construing & I must euer set downe the **Substantiue** in his right case, which the word that goeth before him doth gouerne, and know his gender and number before I ioyne the **Adiectiue** with him.

The second part of
Certaine generall obseruations,
for gouerning of words.

The word that asketh a question, & the word that answereth the question, if it be a nounne must be one and the same case, if it be a verbe, must be one and the same tense.

Exception.

Except the question be asked by *Cujus cuja*, *cuius*, then the word that answereth must be such case as the word toynded with *cujus* doth gouerne, except also the question be by a word that may gouerne diuers cases.

Or except I must answer by *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*.

2 A nounne or pronounne Substantiue may haue after him, the same case of another Substantiue by apposition, if they belong both to one thing.

3 Gerunds, supines, participles, and adverbages, may gouerne such case as the verbe, or adiectiue, or prepositions whereof they be deriued doe gouerne.

4 One & the same verbe may haue diuers cases after him in diuers respects.

5 One part of speech, one gender, one case, one number, one moode, one tense, one person may be put for another, by the figure called Enallage, then it is called Enallage *partis*, *generis*, *casus*, *numeri*, *modi*, *temporis*, *personæ*.

Some cases of Nounnes are said to be put figuratiuely, or by Synecdoche, being rather a Greeke phrase or manner of construction, or els belonging properly to some verbes.

In this manner some words are put in the genitiue case, in the accusatiue, or in the ablatiue, as here

here folloiweth.

words by Synecdoche Henillelmus or some pro-
pletic are put.

1 In the genitiue case after nounes, verbes, and
participles, signifying some passion: as, *anxius a-*
nimi doubtfull in minde, *desipiebat mentis he is foolish in*
minde, or *doated*, *discrucior animi I am vext or tormented*
in minde, *angis te animi thou vexeſt thy heart*.

2 In the Accusatiue case, as *xger pedes greened in*
his feete, *fancius frontem wounded in the forehead*, *redi-*
mitus tempora bound about the temples, *cætera similis*
like in other thinges, *cætera lætus ioyfull in ether thinges*,
vox hominem sonat the speech soundes like a man or wo-
man, *paſtrillos olet he ſmels of Pomanders*, *rubet capillos*
his haire being red, *bachanalia vivunt they liue as belly-*
gods, or *in feasting*, *truncatus membra maimed in lym*,
laniata comas hauing her haire torne, *latus niveum ful-*
tus hyacintho hauing laid his white ſide on the purple Hy-
acinth.

3 In the Ablatiue case, *xgrotat animo he is ſicke in*
minde, *deſipit mente he doates or is foolish in minde*, *rubet*
capillis he is red in hayres, *xger pedibus lame in his feete*,
fancius fronte, *doleo caput or capite my head akes*, *I am*
griued in my head, &c.

Coniunctions copulatiues and Diſiunctiues, &
theſe foure, *quam*, *an*, *niſi*, *præterquam*, doe ioyne
like caſes together, and like moodes and ten-
ſes.

Sometime they be put betweene diuers caſes
when the verbes or wordes may haue diuers ca-
ſes.

Sometime alſo betweene diuers tenſes.

the
as
im
tu
be
I
g
b
r
a
r
f

Properly two,

What meane you by Etymologia?

Etymologia is the former part of Grammar, en-
treating of severall words, and the accidents, of
things belonging unto them.

What mean you by Syntax?

Syntax is the later part of Grammar, teaching the due order of joining words together in speech we call it Construction.

Be there not two other parts of Grammar,
Orthographia and Prosodia?

These be not severall parts of Grammar, but things belonging to Etymologia.

What is meant by Prosodia?

The right pronouncing of words, observing the accents, aspirations, and quantity of syllables in all words.

What is meant by Orthographia ?

Orthographia is the right use and order of writing words in letters, syllables, distinctions, and pauses.

How many things generally belong to all words ?

Two, { forme, called in Latine species,
the { figure, called in Latine figura.

Thou lo :

For every word is eyther primitive, or deriva-
tive, which is called the forme, and every word is
simple

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simple or compound, which is called the figure.

What is meant by primitive?

Primitive is the first roote of a word, as *terra* the earth.

What is meant by derivative?

Derivative is a word drawne out of another, as *terrenus* earthly.

What is meant by simple?

Simple is a word of it selfe onely, as *pious* godly.

What is meant by compound?

Compound is a word mingled with another, as *impious* ungodly.

Must these two, forme and figure be observed in all words?

Yea, I must alwaies examine whether the word be primitive, or derivative, simple, or compound.

Observations or things to be considered
in the declensions of Nounes.

How many terminations bee there for the nominative case of the first declension?

Four, A. As. Es. E.

What observe ye in the genitive case singular?

That sometime it is vsed in As, according to the greeke, as *Pater familias* the Father, or Master of the household, *Dux ipse vias*, for *via* the guide himselfe, *Latona* for *Latona* of *Latona*.

What observe ye in the genitive case plurall?

That sometime there is Syncope the taking of a letter or syllable, from the midst of a word, as *æneadum* for *æneadarum* of *Aeneas* people. *Graugenum* for *Graugendarum* of the Grecians.

The second Declension.

How many terminations be of the Nominative case

The third or last part of
case of the second Declension :

Eighth	cr.	as	Aper a Boare.
	ir.		Vir a man.
	ur.		Satur full fed.
	us.		Dominus a Lord or Maister.
	um.		Templum a Church.
	os.		Delos a certaine Iland.
	on.		Ilion.
	eus.		Orpheus.

What obserue ye here of the gentine cases plu-
rall :

That there is often vsed Syncope, as in the first
Declension.

as	Deum	for	Deorum.
	Virum		Virorum

The third Declension.

How many terminations be in the nominative
case of the third declension :

Ten	(A.)	as	Problema a sentence or hard questi- (on.
	E.		Cubile a bed.
	O.		Sermo a speech.
	C.		Halec a herring.
	L.		Animal a liuing creature.
	N.		Nomen a name.
	R.		Pater a Father.
	S.		Lapis a stone: Corpus a bodie.
	T.		Caput a head:
	(X.)		Codex a booke.

What obserue ye in the Accusative case singu-
lar of this Declension :

That some nounes haue the accusative onely in
im, some onely in em, some both in em and im.

What nounes haue the Accusative onely in
im ?

Vis

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Vis strength.
Ravis hoarsnesse.
Tussis the cough.
Sitis thirst.

Magudar is an hearbe

Amussis a rule.
Charybdis a gulfe of
the sea.
Tybris.
Araris } rivers.

What nounes haue em or im?

Buris a plough taylor.
Peluis a Bason.
Clavis a key.
Securis an axe.
Puppis the hinder part of a ship.
Torquis a chayne.

Turris a tower.
Restis a rope.
Febris an ague.
Navis a ship.
Bipennis a twibill
aqualis an ewer.

All other nounes of the third Declension haue the Accusatiue onely in em, saving nounes of the neuter gender, which make the accusatiue and vocatiue like the Nominatiue.

What obserue ye in the Ablatiue case singular?

That some nounes make it onely in i, some in e or i, some onely in e.

What nounes make the Ablatiue singular onely in i?

Four sorts. 1. whose accusatiue end onely in im.

2. Nounes in }
e, as mare the sea, except praepe
a scallor coat.
al, as vectigall rent or reuener, ex-
cept sal salt,
ar, as calcar a spur, except Iubar
the sunne beame. Nectar sweete wine,
far corne, epar the liver, par equall,
haue e or i.

3 Adiectiues of two terminations in is, as tristis, triste, and adiectiues that end in er, is, and e, as acer, acris, acre, sharpe.

4 Names

The third or last part of

4. Names of Moneths in er and is, as September, Aprilis.

What nounes make the Ablative in e and i?

Five sorts.

1. Those whose Accusative ends in em or im.
2. Adiectives of three articles, having but one termination, as felix.
3. Nounes in or and us of the comparative degree.
4. Certaine Substantives, ignis, amnis, anguis, supellex, vnguis, vectis, arpinas, and civis seldome.
5. So verballs in trix, vectrix, altrix.

What observe ye in the Nominative plurall of the third Declension?

Some nounes of the neuter gender make it in ia some in a.

What nounes make it in ia?

Those whose ablative end in i onely, or both in e or i, as tristia, felicia, except nounes of the comparative degree: except these neuters vbera of vber fruitfull, plura and pluria of plus more, aplustra & aplustria of aplustre the tackling of a ship.

What observe ye in the genitive case plurall?

Some make it in um, some in ium.

What nounes make the genitive case plurall in um.

These Nounes whose Ablative end onely in i, or in e and i, except nounes of the comparative degree, as meliorum, except also these genitive cases, supplicum of supplex *humble*.

Complicum of complex *partner*.

Artificum of artifex a *workman*.

Vigilum of vigil a *watchman*.

Veterum of verus *olde*.

Memorum of memor *mindfull*.

Pugilum of pugil a *Champion*.

Inopum of inops *poore*.

Plus

Grammar questions.

Plus makes plurium.

2. Nounes of one syllable, or whose Nominatiue ends in two Consonants, as *ars artium*, *vrbs vrbi-um*, *mons montium*.

Bos boum an *oxe* is an *anomalum* Except *lex*, *legum*, *rex regum*, *dux ducum*, *frux frugum*, *hyems hyemum* *winter*, *princeps principum*, *particeps participum*, a *par-taker*, *munciceps pum* a *free citizen*, *forceps pum* a *paire of tongs*, *cælebs bum* *single*, *cliens tum* a *client*, *ales alium* a *bird*.

3. Nounes of equall syllables in the nominatiue and genitiue case singular : as, *Collis collium* a *little hill*. Except *vates vatum* a *prophet or poet*, *apes apum* a *bee*, *panis panum* *bread*, *juvenis juvenum* a *youth or young man*, *volucris crum* a *bird*, *canis canum*.

4. Nounes of the third declension lacking the singular number *Manes manium* *ghosts*, *penates otium* *household gods*. Except *Luceres rum* *certaine people*, *lemures rum* *goblins*, *opes opum* *riches*.

5. Names of *Idoll feastes* being onely the plural number, haue the genitiue case some in *orum*, *Agonalia* *feasts of Janus* or *Agonus agonaliorum*. *Vinalia* *feasts of Jupiter*.

Some in *ium*, *Floralia* *floralium* *feasts of Flora*, *Feralia* *lium* *feasts to the ghosts*. Some both in *orum* and *ium*. *Saturnalia* *liorum lium*, *feasts of Saturne*. Their dative in *ibus* : except *Quinquatria* *feasts of Pallas* or *Minerva*, which hath all his cases according to the second Declension.

What obserue ye else in the genitiue case plural of this third Declension.

That sometime there is Syncope : as, *sapientum* for *sapientium*, *serpentum* for *serpentium*.

The fourth Declension.

How many terminations be in the nominatiue case

The third or last part of
case of the fourth Declension.

Two, us, as manus, and u, as Genu.

What obserue ye in the genitive case singular?

That old writers vsed ani for anus an olde woman, rumulti for tumultus a stirre or tumult; ornati for ornatus a garnishing or decking.

What obserue ye in the dative singular?

That it is found sometime onely in u, as concubitu of concubitus lying together, fructu of fructus fruit, vestitu of vestitus clothing, but this may be Apocope.

What obserue ye in the Dative plurall of this fourth Declension?

That these nounes folloving make the dative in ubus, acus a needle, lacus a poole, artus a lymbe, tribus a tribe, ward, or kindred, ficus a fig, specus a hoale, portus a haven, veru a spit, arcus a bow.

The fift Declension.

What terminations hath the nominatiue of the fift Declension?

Onely this one, Es.

What obserue ye in the genitive case singular?

That some nounes of the third declension were sometime declined like the fift, as plebes, plebei.

Sometime this genitive ended in es, as dies for diei, sometime in ij, as Dij for Diei.

Questions concerning the manner of
coniugating and forming Verbes.

What must ye obserue in coniugating of Verbes?

Two things first, the senerall wordes in declining of verbes, secondly, the forming and deriuing

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deriving of every moode and tense, from the first head, or roote of the Verbe.

Decline first the examples of the verbes in o of every coniugation.

1 Amo, amas, amaui, amare, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus *to love.*

2 Doceo, doces, docui, docere, docendi, docendo, docendum, doctum, doctu, docens docturus *to teach.*

3 Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus *to read.*

4 Audio, audis, audiui, audire, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus *to heare.*

How many words be there in every one of these verbes?

Eleauen.

Tell me what every one of these words be?

The first is the head or roote of the verbe amo, doceo, lego, audio, and it is the first person of the present tense of the Indicative moode.

What is the second?

The second word amas, doces, legis, audis, is the second person of the verbe, and of the present tense of the Indicative moode.

What is the third?

The third word is the preterperfect tense of the Indicative moode.

What is the fourth word?

The Infinitive moode.

What be the fift, sixt, and seauenth words?

The Gerunds ending in di, do, dum.

What be the eyght and ninth words?

Two supines, the former ending in um, the latter in u.

What is the tenth word?

A participle of the present tense ending in ans or ens, what

For third or last part of

What is the last word ?

A participle of the first future tense ending in
rus.

How decline the passives of the same verbes,
Amor, amaris vel amare, amatus sum vel fui, amari, a-
matus, amandus to be loved.

Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri,
doctus, docendus to be taught.

Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus,
legendus to be read.

Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri,
auditus, audiendus to be heard.

How many words be here ?

There be in all eleauen, but we count them but
six.

How so ?

Where the Coniunction vel which signifieth or,
is put betwixt wordes, it signifieth that those
wordes belong both to one thing, & that we may
use either the one word or the other.

Tell me then what all these words be ?

The first, Amor, doceor, legor, audior, is the first
person of the verbe in or, the Indicative moode
present tense.

What is the second ?

Amaris vel amare is the second person of the verbe.

What is the third word ?

The third, amatus sum vel fui, is the preterperfect
tense of the Indicative moode, made of the partici-
ciple of the pretertense, and the verbe sum or fui.

What is the fourth word ?

The Infinitive moode ?

What is the fifth word ?

The fifth word is the participle of the preter tense,
what is the sixt and last word ?

The participle of the latter future tense in dus.

What

Grammar questions.

What difference is there in declining and conjugating, betwæne a verbe passive, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common?

Nothing at all, saving that a verbe deponent and a verbe common, haue gerunds and supines like a verbe in o, and all the foure participles.

What must ye obserue for deriuing and forming all other moods and tenses, from the first head & roote of the verbe?

I must obserue the first and second person of the verbe in o, and his first preterperfect tense.

Why these?

Because, of these three words all other moods and tenses be formed.

What moods and tenses, be formed of the first and second person of the verbe, being the present tense, of the Indicative mood?

All other present tenses in all moods and Preterimperfect tenses, and the preterperfect tense, & future tense of the Indicative mood?

What tenses be formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood?

The preterpluperfect tense of the same mood, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future tense of the Optative, the preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood (which is but one word) and the two supines.

Give me the tenses that be formed of amo and amas, being the first & second person of the verbe, Indicative.

Imperat. Optat.

Amabam, amavi, amabo, ama-amato, ameni amarem, Infinit.

amare

Give me the tenses that be formed of amavi the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood?

F

Indicative.

From whence the mood & tense be formed.

Moods & tenses derived of the second person.

Tenses derived of preterperfect.

The third or last part of

Indicat. Optat.

Infin.

Amaveram, amaverim, amavissim, amavero, amavisse

Supines.

amatum, amatu.

What say ye of the Potentiall and Subiunctive moode ?

The Potentiall and Subiunctive moodes are the same with the Optative in all verbes.

Whence and how deriue ye the p[re]terimperfect tense of the Indicative moode ?

Of the second person of the p[re]sent tense by putting bam in stead of s.

What else ?

In the third coniugation I must change i, that remaineth when s is put away into e long, in the fourth I must put e long after i.

Show all by example.

For amas I say amabam, for doces docebam, for legis I say not I gibam but legebam, i turned into e long, for audis I say audiebam, putting in e long.

Whence and how deriue ye the future tense of the Indicative moode ?

In the first & second coniugation of the second person of the verbe, by changing s into bo, as for amas I say amabo, for doces docebo.

In the third and fourth coniugation, I deriue it from the first person of the verbe, by changing o into am, as for lego I say legam, for audio audiam.

Whence and how deriue ye the Imperative moode ?

From the second person of the P[re]sent tense of the Indicative moode, by taking away s, and in the third Coniugation changing i into e.

Let vs see how ?

Amas

Grammar questions.

Amas, Doces Legis, Audis,	}	putting away s, I say	}	Ama. Doce. Lege, i into e. Audi.
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Must the Imperative mood end in e in all verbes of the third Coniugation?

Yea by order, but these foure imperative moods haue e cut off by Apocope, dic for dice of dico to say, duc for duce of duco to lead, fer for fere of fero to beare fac for face of facio to make or doe.

Be there not two words of the second person in the Imperative mood?

Yes, the latter which some Grammarians call the future tense, is made of the former by adding the syllable to, as ama amato 2. Doce doceto, 3. Lege legito, e turned againe into i. 4 Audi audito.

Whence is the present tense of the Optative mood formed?

Of the first person of the present tense of the indicative mood.

Tell how?

In the first coniugation by changing o into em, as for amo I say amem. In the second, third, and fourth Coniugation by changing o into am, as for docco I say doceam, for lego legam, for audio audi-am.

Whence and how is the imperfect tense of the Optative mood deriued?

Most directly from the Imperative mood, by putting to rem, as of ama is made amarem, of doce docerem, of audi audirem.

Whence and how deriue ye the Present tense of the Infinitive mood?

Likewise of the Imperative, by putting to re, as of ama, is made amare, of doce docere, of lege, legere,

The third or last part of

gere, of audi audire.

Now let vs heare how other tenses be deriued of the Preterperfect tense.

How is the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative moode formed of the preterperfect tense?

By changing the last syllable i into e short, and putting to ram, as of amaui is made amaueram, of docui docueram, of legi legeram, of audiui audiueram.

How is the Preterperfect and Future tense of the Optative moode formed?

In the same manner by changing i into e short, in the preterperfect tense putting to rim, in the future tense putting to ro.

Shew it.

Preterperf. of amaui amauerim, docui docuerim, legi legerim, audiui audiuerim, future of amaui amauro, docui docuero, legi legero, audiui audiuro.

How forme ye the preterpluperfect of the Optative and Infinitive moode?

Of the Optative keeping i still, and putting to s, and sem, as amaui amauissem, docui docuissem, legi legissem, audiui audiuissem.

Of the Infinitive moode keeping i still, and putting to s and se as amaui amauisse, docui docuisse, legi legisse, audiui audiuisse.

How forme ye the future tense of the infinitive moode?

Of the neuter gender, of the participle in rus, & the infinitive present of Sum, as Amaturum esse, docurum esse, lecturum esse, auditurum esse.

We haue heard what tenses be formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative moode, and how they be formed.

But whence and how forme ye the preterperfect tense

Grammar questions.

tense it selfe.

In the first, second, and fourth coniugation, it is formed of the second person of the present tense.

Tell how :

In the first coniugation changing *as* into *avi*, as
amas amavi

In the second by changing *es* into *ui*, as *Doces*
docui

In the fourth by changing *is* into *iui*, as *audis*
audiui.

Is this a certaine rule for all verbes of these three Coniugations ?

No, there be some excepted in euery coniugation, which vary from the rule.

How will ye know the Preterperfect tense of those which be excepted ?

I must looke for them in Lillies verses made for that purpose.

How will ye forme the Preterperfect tense in verbes of the third Coniugation ?

Of the first person of the present tense, whereof there be many and sundry terminations.

Then how will ye finde his preterperfect tense ?

I must marke the termination whether it be *Bo*, *Co*, *Do*, *Ho*, &c and then seeke for it in Lillies verses made for the third Coniugation.

Of verbes passives.

Whence are the moodes and tenses of the verbe Passive deriued ?

Euery tense of the passive for the most part is made of the same tense of the active, by changing the termination into *r*, except the Preterperfect tense, and such tenses as belong vnto it,

What things may ye obserue in forming the tenses of the passive from the active ?

The third or last part of

where the active hath	o,	Singular.	or,	The passive hath	ar,
	am,		er,		aris,
	em,		eris,		tur,
	as,		tur,		mur,
	cs,		mini,		
	t,				
	us,	Plurall.			
	tis,				

How are p̄terperfect tenses made of verbes
in or?

Of the participle of the p̄ter tense and certaine
tenses of the verbe Sum.

What if the verbe active lacke supines of which
that participle is deriued?

Then the passive lackes the p̄terperfect tense,
and all tenses that depend vpon it.

Shew what tenses of the verbe Sum be ioyned
with the participle of the p̄ter tense in euery
moode.

Indicat. Doctus.	of Sum.
P̄terperf.	Sum vel fui, } p̄f. p̄tercp. } In-
P̄terplup.	Eram vel fuerā } Imperf. plu. } dic.
Optat.	Doctus.
P̄et. perf.	Sim vel fuerim } p̄f. & p̄et. perf. }
Plup̄f.	Essem vel fuissē } Imperf. plup. }
Futu.	Ero vel fuero. } fu. indic. optat. }
P̄et. per.	Infinit Doctum }
Plup̄f.	Esse vel fuisse. }

How make ye the infinitiue moode future tense
passiue.

Of the first supine, and the infinitiue moode iri,
or of the gerund in dum, and the Infinitiue moode
esse, as

amatum iri vel	doctum iri vel
amandum esse,	docendum esse.

How

Grammar questions.

**How will yee forme the other persons of euery
seuerall tense?**

**That may more plainly be seene and more ea-
sily learned by the tables than by rules.**

Of verbes irregular or anomala.

Which be the verbes ye call irregular?

Sum, possum, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, feror,
eo and queo.

Haue these no perfect Coniugation?

Sum hath no perfect coniugation, all the rest saue
eo and queo for the most part doe followe the forme
of the third coniugation.

What doe eo and queo?

For the most part they are formed like the fourth
Coniugation.

Decline the verbe Sum.

Sum, es, fui, *He, futurus to be*

Giue the Indicative present tense of Sum?

{	Singula	Sum <i>I am</i> , es <i>thou art</i> , est <i>he is</i> .
	Plura	Sumus <i>we are</i> , estis <i>ye are</i> , sunt <i>they are</i> .

**Giue the first person singular of all other tenses
of the Indicative moode.**

Pret. Imperf.	{	Eram <i>I was</i> .
Pret. Perf.		Fui <i>I haue beene</i> .
Pret. Plu. Perf.		Fueram <i>I had beene</i> .
Futu.		Ero <i>I shall or will be</i> .

Giue the Imperative moode.

Sing.	{	Sis	}	be thou	{	Sit.	}	be he, or let him be.
		es				esto		
		esto				esto		

Plu. Simus <i>be we</i>	{	Siris	}	be ye	{	Sint	}	be they or
		este				sunto		lett them
		estote						be.

**Giue the first person singular of all tenses of
the**

The third or last part of

the Optative.

Presen.	} <i>utinam</i> {	Sim I wish I be!
Pret. Imperf.		Essem I would I were.
Pret. perf.		Fuerim I pray I haue bin:
Pret. plu. perf.		Fuissem would I had bin.
Futu.		Fuero pray I be hereafter.

Give the Infinitive moode of Sum.

Presens	} esse to be.	
Imperf.		
Pret. perf.	} fuisse to haue or had bin.	
Pret. pluperf.		
Futur.		Fore vel futurum esse to be hereafter.
Part. pres. ens		being.
Fut. in rus.		futurus to be or about to be hereafter.

Decline Possum.

Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens to be able.

Give the Indicative moode present tense.

Sing	Possum I can, potes thou canst, potest he can.
Plur.	Possumus we can, potestis ye can, possunt they can or are able.

Give the first person singular of all other tenses of the Indicative moode.

Imperfectum	} {	Poteram I was able or could.
Pret. perf.		Potui I haue beene able.
Pret. pluperf.		Potueram I had beene able.
Futurum		Potero I shall or will be able.

Give the Imperative moode of Possum.

Possum, volo, malo, haue no Imperative moode.

Give me the first person singular of all other tenses of the Optative moode.

Pres.	} <i>utinam</i> {	Possim I wish I be able.
Imperf.		Pessem would I were able.
Perf.		Potuerim I wish I haue bin able.
Pluperf.		Potuissem would I had bin able.
Futu.		Potuerero I wish I be able hereafter.

Give

Grammar questions.

Give the Infinitive moode of Possum.

Presens } posse to be able.
 Pret imperf. }

Pret. perf. } potuisse to haue or had beene able.
 Pret. plu. perf. }

Particip. presens potens being able.

But some count this onely a Noun.

Note.

Decline this verbe Volo.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, velendi, velendo, velendum, Volo.
 supinis caret, volens to be willing.

What meane you by supinis caret?

It wants supines, so doth nolo, and malo.

Give me the Indicative moode present tense of Volo.

Sing. Volo I will or am willing, vis, vult.

Plura. Volumus we will or are willing, vultis, volunt. Indicat.

pres.

Give the first person singular of the other tenses.

Pret. imperf. } Volebam I was willing.

Pret. perf. } Volui I haue beene willing.

Pret. pluperf. } Volueram I had beene willing.

Futu. } Volam I shall or will be willing.

Pres. } Velim I wish I be willing.

Pret. imperf. } Vellem would I were willing.

Pret. perf. } Voluerim I wish I haue bin willing.

Pret. pluper. } Voluisssem would I had bin willing.

Futu. } Voluero I wish I be willing hereafter.

Pres. pret. imperf. velle to be willing.

Pret. perf. } voluisse to haue or had beene willing.

Pret. pluperf. }

Particip. presens, volens willing.

Decline the verbe Nolo, compounded of Non and Volo.

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, no- Nolo.
 lendum, nolens, to be unwilling.

Gtug

The third or last part of

Give the Indicative moode present tense of Nolo.
Sing. Nolo I *will not*, nonvis nonvult.

Plura. Nolumus *we will not*, nonvultis. nolunt.

Give all other tenses of Nolo.

Indicativus.

Pret. imperf.	}	Nolebam I <i>was unwilling</i> .
Pret. perf.		Nolui I <i>have beene unwilling</i> .
Pret. pluperf.		Nolueram I <i>had beene unwilling</i> .
Futu.		Nolam I <i>shall or will be unwilling</i> .

Optativus.

Presens	}	Nolim I <i>wish I be unwilling</i> .
Pret. impe.		Nollem <i>would I were unwilling</i> .
Pret. perf.		Noluerim I <i>wish I have bin unwilling</i> .
Pret. plup.		Noluissē <i>would I had beene unwilling</i> .
Futu.		Noluerō I <i>wish I be unwilling here- (after.</i>

Infinitivus.

Present.	}	Nolle to be <i>unwilling</i> .
Pret. imperf.		
Pret. perf.	}	Noluisse to <i>have or had bin unwilling</i> .
Pret. plupe.		
Particip. pres. nolens <i>unwilling</i> .		

Decline the verbe Malo compoun ded of Magis and Volo.

Malo; mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum, malens to *choose rather, or to be more willing*.

Give the Indicative moode present tense.

Sing. Malo I *chuse rather* mavis, mavult

Plura. Malumus *we choose rather* mavultis malunt.

Give all other tenses of Malo.

Pret imperf.	}	Malebam I <i>did wish rather</i> .
Pret. perf.		Malui I <i>have wisht rather</i> .
Pret. pluper.		Malueram I <i>had wisht rather</i> .
Futu.		Malam I <i>shall or will wish rather</i> .

Optative moode.

Presens

Grammar questions.

Presens } Malim I wish I chuse rather.
 Pret. imp. } Mallem I would I did chuse rather.
 Pret. perf. } Maluerim I wish I haue chosen rather.
 Pret. plu. } Maluisssem would I had chosen rather.
 futu. } Maluero I wish I chuse rather hereafter.
 Infinitive moode.

Presens, and } malle to wish rather.
 Pret. imperf. }
 Pret. perf. } maluisse to haue or badwished rather.
 Pret. plup. }
 Particip. pres. malens wishing rather.

Decline this verbe Edo

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, vel estum esu, edens, esurus vel esturus to eat.

Give the Indicative moode present tense of Edo.

Sing. Edo I eat, edis vel es, edit vel est.

Plura. Edimus we eat, editis vel estis ye eat, edunt.

Give the other tenses of the Indicative.

Pret. imperf. } Edebam I did eat.
 Pret. perf. } Edi I haue eaten.
 Pret. pluper. } Ederam I had eaten.
 futu. } Edam I shall or will eat.

Give the Imperative moode of Edo.

Sin. es esto } edat } eat thou } esto } eat he, or let
 ede edito } edito } him eat.

Plu. Edamus } edite este } edant } eat they
 eat we or } estote } eat ye } or let
 let us eat } editote } edunto } them eat

Give all the tenses of the Optative.

Pres. edam I wish I eat.

Pret. imperf. } ederem }
 vel esssem } would I did eat.

Pret.

The former part of

Pret. perf. } *Ederim I wish I have eaten.*
Pret. plu. } *Edissem would I had eaten.*
Futu. } *Edero I wish I eat hereafter.*

Give the Infinitive mood.

Pref. and pret. imperf. *edere vel esse to eat.*
Pret. perf. & pluperf. *edissem to have or had eaten.*
Fut. clurum *esse to eat hereafter.* **Gerunds.**
Edendi of eating, edendo in eating, edendum to eat.

Supines.

Esum vel } *to eat* **esu vel** } *to be eaten.*
estum } **estu** }

pres. *Edens eating.*

Particip. 1. fut. } *Esurus vel esturus about to eat.*
2. fut. } *Edendus to be eaten.*

Decline this verbe Fio a neuter passive.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri factus faciendus *to be made or done.*

Give the present tense of the Indicative.

Sing. *Fio I am made or done* **fit,**
Plura. *Fimus we are made or done* **fitis, fiunt.**

Give the other tenses of the Indicative.

Pret. imperf. *Fiebam I was made.*
Pret. perf. *Factus sum vel fui I have been made.*
Pret. pluperf. } *factus eram* } *I had been made.*
 } *vel fueram* }
Futu. *Fiam I shall or will be made.*

Give the Imperative of Fio.

Plura. *Fiamus be we or let us be made* **fiant fiunto**

Sing. **Fito** } *be thou made* **fiat** }
Opt. **tu** } **fito** } *be he or let him be made.*

Virinam. **Give all the tenses of the Optative mood**

presens. } *fiam I wish I be made or done.*
pret. imp. } *fierem would I were made or done.*
pret. perf. } *factus sim vel fuerim I wish I have bin made or done*
pret. plu. } *factus essem vel fuissim would I had bin made or don*
futu. } *factus ero vel fuero I wish I be made or don hereafter*

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Give the Infinitive moode.

Pres. and pret. imperf fieri *to be made or done.*

Pret. { perf. and } factum esse } { *to have or had*
 { pluperf. } vel fuisse } { *been made or done:*

Futu. { factum iri vel } { *to be made or done*
 { faciendum esse } { *hereafter.*

 { preter factus *made or done.*
Particip. { fut. faciendus. *to be made or done hereafter.*

Decline the verbe Fero.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum,
 latu, f. rens, laturus *to beare or suffer.*

Give the Indicative moode present tense of
 Fero.

Sing. Fero *I beare or suffer* fers, fert.

Plura. Ferimus *we beare or suffer* fertis, ferunt.

Give the other tenses of the Indicative.

pret. imperf { ferobam *I did beare or suffer.*
pret. per. { tuli *I have borne or suffered.*
plusquam. { tuleram *I had borne or suffred.*
futurum. { feram *I shall or will beare or suffer.*

Give the imperative of Fero.

Sing. Fer { doe thou beare } ferat { let him beare
 ferro } or suffer { ferro } or suffer.

Plu. feramus { ferte } { ferant } let them
 let vs beare } { beare } { ferun- } beare or
 or suffer. } fertote } ye } to. } suffer.

Give all tenses of the Optative.

presens { feram *I wish I beare or suffer.*
pret. imp. { ferrem *I would I did beare or suffer.*
pret perf. { tulerim *I wish I have borne or suffred.*
pret plu. { tulissem *would I had borne or suffred.*
futu. { tulero *I wish I beare or suffer hereafter.*

Give the Infinitive.

Pres pret. and imperf. ferre *to beare or suffer,*

Pret. perf. and plnp. tulisse *to have or had borne.*

Futu.

The third or last part of

Futu. laturum esse to beare or suffer hereafter.

Gerunds.

Ferendi of bearing, ferendo, ferendum,

Supines.

1. latum } { to beare.

2. latu } { to be borne or suffred.

Particip. { *pres.* } { ferens bearing or suffering.
 { *futu.* } { laturus to beare hereafter, or about to beare.

Decline the verbe Feror.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui ferri, latus ferendus to be borne or suffred.

Give the Indicative moode present tense of Feror.

Feror, I am borne or suffered ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Ferrimur we are, ferimini, feruntur.

Give all other tenses of the Indicative.

Pret. imperf. Ferebar I was borne or suffred.

Pret. perf. { latus sum } { I have bin borne or suffred.
 { vel fui }

Pret. pluperf. { latus eram } { I had bin borne or suffred.
 { vel fueram }

Fut. Ferar I shall or will be borne or suffred.

Give the Imperative moode.

Sing.

Ferre } be thou borne } feratur } be he or let him be
 } or suffred } fertor } borne or suffred.

Plu.

Feramur let vs be } { ferimini } { ferantur
 borne or suffred } { feriminor } { feruntor.

Give the Optative moode of Feror.

pres. feror I wish I be borne or suffred.

pret. imperf. ferror I would I were borne or suffred.

pres. perf. { latus sim } { I wish I have bin borne or
 { vel fuerim } suffred.

pret. pluperf. { latus essem } { would I had bin borne
 { vel fuisset } or suffred.

Fut.

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Fut. { *latus ero* } *I wish I bee borne or suffered here*
 { *vel fuero* } *after.*

Give the Infinitive moode of Feror.

pres. & pzet. imperf. *ferri to be borne or suffered.*

pzet. perf. & { *latum esse* } } *to have or had beene*

pzet. plu. per. { *vel fuisse* } } *borne or suffered.*

future { *latum iri* } *to bee borne or suffered here*
 { *ferendum esse* } *after.*

particip { *pzet.* } { *latus borne or suffered.*

{ *future* } { *ferendus to be borne or suffred*

Decline the verbe Eo.

(hereafter.

Eo, is, iui, ire, eundi, cundo, eundum, itum, itu, iens,
itui us to goe.

Decline the verbe Queo.

Queo, quis, quui, quire, queundi, queundo, queun-
dum, quitu, quiturus to can or be able.

Wherein doe eo and queo differ from verbes
of the fourth conjugation?

In the pzet. imperf. tense of the Indicative
moode, the future tense, and in the gerunds.

Give the present tense of the Indicative of Eo.

Sing. *Eo I goe, is thou goest, it he goeth.*

Plura. *imus we goe, itis ye goe, eunt they goe.*

Sing. *queo I can, quis, quit : plu. quimus, quitis,*
queunt.

Give the pzet. imperf. tense of eo and queo.

Ibam I did goe.

Quibam I was able.

Give the Future tense.

Ibo I shall or will goe.

Quibo I shall or will be able.

pzet. perf. iui, quini, pluperf. iueram, quiveram.

Imperative.

Ito, eatito, eamus, ite, itote, eunt, eunto.

Qui quito, quorat quito, &c.

Gerunds

The third or last part of

Gerunds.

Eundi of going *eundo, eundum.*

Queundi of being able, *queundo, queundum.*

Particip. pres. *iens, gen. euntis.*

Future { *Iturus.*
 { *Quiturus.*

Of verbes defectiues, so called, because they be wanting in moodes and tenses.

Which be the verbes you call defectiues?

These are set doxone in the latine Grammar, *Aio, Ausim, Salve, Ave, Cedo, Fazo, Forem, Quæso, insit, inquo vel inquam, Vale, odi, capi, memini novi.*

Giue the tenses and persons of *Aio.*

Indicat. pres. *Aio* I say, *ais, ait, plura. aiunt.*

Imperf. *Aiebam, bas, bat : batus, batis, bant.*

Imperat. *ai say thou.*

Optatiue present tense.

Aiam I wish I say, *aias, ar, plu. amus, atis, ant.*

Particip. pres. *aiens saying.*

Giue the persons of *Ausim.*

Optat. pre. *I ausim wish I durst, ausis, ausit, pluraliter Ausint.*

Imper. { *Salve* be thou safe { *Salvete* } be ye

Sing. { *Salveto* plural. { *Salvetote* } safe.

Future *Salvebis* be thou safe.

{ *Ave* } all haile { *Avete* } God speed

Sing. { *Aveto* } plural. { *Avetote* } you.

{ *Vale* } fare thou well { *Valere* } fare ye

Sing. { *Valeto* } plural. { *Valetote* } well.

Fut. *Valebis* fare thou well.

Infinit. *Valere* to fare well.

When vse we these words?

Salve & ave, in meeting or comming to any person, and saluting him, as we vse to say in english, God morrow, God speed, or such like. *Vale* we vse, in

Grammar questions.

In departing from any bodie, or ending of letters.
Imperat. Cedo give, tell, or reach thou: plur. Cedite
 give, tell, or reach ye.

Faxo I will or wish to doe, faxis. faxit, **Plur.** faxint,
 it is the **Indicat.** or **Optat.** future.

Optat. imperf. forem would I were, fores foret,
 plur. forent would they were.

Infinit. fore to be hereafter.

Indicative present quæso.

Quæso: plur. quæsumus.

Indicative present Infit.

Infit he saith: plur. infunt they say.

Indicat. present inquo vel inquam, I say, inquis,
 inquit, plur. inquirunt.

Pret. inquisti thou hast said, inquit he hath said.

Imperat. Inqui inquito, say thou.

Optat. inquit I wish he say or may say.

Indic. at. future, inquis thou shalt or wilt say.

Inquiet he shall or will say.

Particip. present: inquiens saying.

What bee these words, odi, cæpi, memini novi.

They be preterperfect tenses of the **Indicative**
 moode, their rootes are not in vse,

what signifie they in english.

Odi I hate or haue hated.

Cæpi haue I begunne.

Memini I haue remembred or doe remember.

Novi I haue knowne or doe know.

What tenses haue these foure verbes?

Onely those that be formed of the preterperfect
 tense. Rehearse all their tenses?

Odi, oderam, oderim, odissem, otero, odisse.

Novi, noueram, noverim, novissem, novero, novisse.

Cæpi, cæperam, cæperim, cæpissem, cæpere, cæpisse.

Memini, memineram, meminere, meminisse, memi-

The third or last part of
minero, meminisse.

Imper. { Memento remember thou.
 { Mementote remember ye.

Thus farre of Verbes.

Of the Aduerbe.

What things belong to an Aduerbe?
Fozme, figure, signification, comparison.
Of what fozme be Aduerbes?

Some primitiues: as, heri, cras, semel.

Some deriuatiues: as, hodie, doct.

Of what figure be Aduerbes?

Some simple: as prudenter wisely.

Some compound: as, imprudenter, unwisely.

Of what signification be Aduerbes?

Aduerbes be of sundry significations.

1 Some
be of

Time: as, hodie to day, Cras to morrow, heri yesterday, perendie next after to morrow, olim in time past, aliquando sometime, nuper of late, quando when, dudum of late, quamdudum how lately, quotannus yeerely, quotidie daily, semper alwaies, vnquam at any time, sæpe often.

2 Place

Place: as, vbi where, ibi there, istic illic there, intrus within, foras abroad, foris from abroad, alicubi, somewhere, alibi elsewhere, vbiq; euerywhere, huc hither, illuc thither, sursum upward, deorsum downward, superne from above, inferne from belowe, huc this way, illuc that way, quæcunq; which way soeuer.

3 Number

Number: as semel once, bis twice, ter thrice, quater foure times, quinquies fve times, sexies sixe times, septies octies, nonies, decies, &c.

4 Order

Order: as inde thereupon, deinde afterward, moreover, postquam after that, deniq; finally, primo at first, secundo

Grammar questions.

secundo *secondly*, tertio *thirdly*, quarto *fourthly*, imprimis *first of all*, postremo *lastly*, demum, tandem, *at the length*, haecenus *hitherto*, hucusq; *thus farre*.

Asking or doubting: as cur *why*, quare *wherefore*, unde *from whence*, quorsum *to what end*, num nunquid *or doubt whether*, quomodo *how*, quid *why*, quid ita *why so*, quò *whether*, vtrum *whether*, quid ni *why not*.

Calling: as heus *ho thou*, or ho *sirrah*, ô *chodum* horum *hitherward*.

Affirming: as certe, nã, profecto, sane *truely, surely, in truth*, scilicet *yea surely I wis*, licet *although*, esto *be it so*, imò *yea*, imouero *yea indeed*, Enimvero *surely in very deed*, truely, plane *plainely*.

Denying: as non, haud, minimè, neutequam, nequaquam *no or not*.

Swearing: as pol, hercle, xdepol, me *us si dius verily, surely, in good earnest*, (aboyd *heathen oaths*.)

Exhorting: as Eia *oh well*, agè, ague, agedum *goe to*.

Flattering or entreating: as Sodes amaho *I pray thee in good fellowship*.

Forbidding: as ne *not*.

Wishing: as vtinam *I would I wish*, ô si ô *that*, ô if.

Gathering together: as Simul, vna *pariter to gather*, non modo, non solum *not onely*.

Parting: as seorsim *seuerally*, sigillatim *singly to every one*, vicatim *streete by streete*, priuatim *privately for his owne use*, viritim *man by man*, gregatim *by flockes*, aliter ac *otherwise then*, secus ac.

Choosing: as potius imo magis *rather*.

A thing not finished: as pene, fere, prope, prope modum *almost vix scarcely*, modo non *onely not*, xgre *hardly*, paulatim *by little and little*, pedicentim *softly*.

Excesse or vehemencie: valde *greatly*, vehementer *shed*.

5 Asking
or doub=

6 Calling

7 Affir=

8 Deny=

9 Swear=

10 Ex=

11 flat=

12 fo. bid=

13 wish=

14 Gathe=

15 Par=

16 Cho=

17 a thing

not fini=

18 Excesse.

The third or last part of

greatly, mightily, prorsus altogether, penitus throughly, funditus utterly, radicitus by the rootes, omninò altogether, adeo so much, nimis too much.

19 **Shew** *Shewing* : as *en ecce loe behold.*

ing. *Doubting* : as *forſan, forſitan, fortaiſſis, fortaiſſe*

20 **Doub** = *perhaps, peraduenture.*

ting. *Chance* : as *fortè, fortuitò, caſu, by chance, by hap.*

21 **Chance** *Likeneſſe* : *ſic ſicut as ut as, quaſi ſeu tanquam as*

22 **Like** = *thought, perinde ac ſi as if, haud ſecus ac ſi even as if, quem-*

neſſe. *admodum like as, even as, ita ſo, adeo ſo that.*

23 **Qualt** = *Quality* ending in *e, o, r*, deriued of all adiectiues

ty. that ſignifie any quality : *bene well, malè ill, doctè learnedly, pulchre goodly, liquido clearely, manifèſtò manifèſtly, fortiter valiantly, eleganter finely, prudenter warily, amanter lovingly. deriued of participles.*

24 **Quan** = *Quantity* : as *multum much, parum a little, mini-*

tiny. *mum leaſt, paululum a little, plurimum moſt, very much, ſummè exceedingly, minimum leaſt, ſatis enough, abundè plentifully.*

25 **Com** = *Compartſon* : as *tam as well, quam as, tantum ſo*

pariſon. *much, tanto by ſo much, quanto by how much, magis more or rather, minus leſſe, maximè moſt of all.*

What Adverbes make Compariſon :

Adverbes deriued of Adiectiues and participles that make compariſon.

Whence doe they forme their comparatiue :

From the neuter gender of the comparatiue of the adiectiue or participle.

Whence haue they the Superlatiue :

From the ſuperlatiue of the Adiectiue or participle, they end commonly in e or um.

<i>Doctè</i>	<i>fortiter</i>	<i>propè</i>	<i>multum.</i>
<i>Doctius</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>propius</i>	<i>plus.</i>
<i>Doctiſſimè</i>	<i>fortiſſimè</i>	<i>proximè</i>	<i>plurimum.</i>

Of

Grammar questions. Of a Coniunction.

VVhat things belong to a Coniunction?
Power, or vse, and order.

Of what power or vse be coniunctions?

1 **Some be copulatiues**: as *et, que, quoque, ac, atque*, and *nec, neque* neither, *tum then, cum when, que and, vel eyther, aut eyther, seu sive whether, tum both, tum and also, que both, que and also, etiam also.*

2 **Disiunctiues**: as *aut, ve, vel* either or, *seu sive whether, an or if.*

Discretiues: *Sed, autem, at, ast* but, *quidem vero* indeede, *surely, atqui, cæterum* but, *quodse and if, but if.*

3 **Causals**: *nam namq; enim etenim* for, *quippe* for why, *quia because, quando, quoniam* quandoquidem, *quum, scilicet that, or for as much as, ut that, adeò ut so that.*

4 **Conditionals**: as *si if, siue but if, dum whiles, modo dummodo so that.*

5 **Exceptiues**: as *ni nisi except, vnles, quia but* alioquin alioqui, *or else præterquam beside that.*

6 **Interrogatiues**: *ne, an, vtrum* whether, *nec ne, anne, nonne, whether or whether or no.*

7 **Illatiues**: as *ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaq;* proin therefore, *quare, quocirca* wherefore *ea de re* therefore.

8 **Aduersatiues**: *etsi, tametsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet* although.

9 **Redditiues to the same**: as *tamen attamen* notwithstanding, *yet for all that* nevertheless.

10 **Electiues**: as *quam, ac, atq;* then, following *potius* or *magis* rather.

11 **Diminutiues**: as *saltem* at the least, *vel euen,*

What order is there in Coniunctions?

Some are put first in a sentence, some after other words, some both before and after.

The third or last part of

Which Coniunctions are to be put first ?

Nam, quare, ac, atq; et, aut, vel, nec neq; si, quin, quatenus, sin, seu, siue, ni nisi, are put either in the beginning of a sentence, or of some bzaunch or member of a sentence.

Which Coniunctions must haue some word put before them ?

Quidem, quoq;, autem, verò, enim, also que, ne, ve, dum, sis, nam, toynd in the end of a word, & then these sixe last are called Encliticæ.

Why be these called Encliticæ ?

Because they encline or cast backe the accent into the syllable before them, which must be lifted vp sharpe, as hominumq; deumq;.

Which may be put either before or after ?

All the rest.

Questions for the better vnderstanding the order in seeking out the genders of Nounes, and Preterperfect tenses, and Supines of Verbes.
by L L L L I E S verses.

How wil ye seeke out the gender of a noune ?
First, I must learne whether it be a proper name, or a common name, which is also called a noune Appellatiue.

How many sorts of proper names be there ?

Two, some of the male kind, some of the female kinde.

How many proper names be of the male kind ?

Five, proper names of Gods, of men, of founts or riuers, of moneths, of winds.

What rule haue ye for them ?

Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula dicæ.

what

Grammar questions.

What gender be they by this rule ?

All the masculine.

How many sorts of proper names be of the female kind ?

Five also, proper names of Goddesses, of women, of Citties, of Countries, and of Islands.

What rule haue ye for these ?

Propria fæmineum referentia nomina sexum, fæmineo generi tribuuntur.

What gender be these ?

The feminine except certayne names of citties. Which be the names of Citties that be excepted ?

Two of the Masculine, Sulmo, Agragas.

Three of the neuter, Argos, Tybur, Præneste.

One sometime the masculine, sometime the neuter Anxur.

What if the noune be a common name or noune appellatiue ?

I must consider whether it be the name of a tree.

What is the rule if it be the name of a tree ?

Appellatiua arborum erunt muliebria.

What gender be names of trees by this rule ?

The feminine, sauing such as be excepted.

What gender be those names of trees that be excepted ?

Two of the masculine Spinus, Oleaster.

Five of the Neuter, Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur, and Aeer.

If the noune Appellatiue be not the name of a tree, how will ye seeke out his gender ?

By the Genitiue case.

How so ?

I must looke whether he doth not encrease, or whether he doth encrease in the genitiue case.

When doth not a noune encrease in the genitiue case ?

¶ 4

When

The third or last part of

When he hath no more syllables in the genitive then he hath in the Nominative, as caro carnis, capra caprae, nubes nubis.

When is it said to encrease in the genitive case?

When it hath more syllables in the genitive then in the nominative, as virtus virtutis, sanguis sanguinis.

What is your generall rule for nounes that doe not encrease in the genitive case?

Nomen non crescens genitiuo, &c.

What nounes belong to this rule?

All nounes that doe not encrease in the genitive case.

What gender be nounes that doe not encrease in the genitive by this first rule?

By this rule they be the feminine gender, but many are excepted.

What doe you call nounes that agree with the rule, and nounes that be excepted?

Nounes that agree are called regular, nounes that are excepted irregular.

What gender be the Nounes that bee excepted from this first rule. Nomen non crescens &c.

Some of the masculine, some of the neuter, some of the doubtfull, some of the common of two.

Where be those irregular excepted of the Masculine gender?

In these foure exceptions.

1 Masculina nomina in a, dicuntur multa virorum ut scriba, &c.

2 Masculina Graecorum quot declinatio prima fundit in as. &c.

3 Masculina item verres, &c.

4 Masculina in er seu venter, &c.

Be there not also some of the feminine excepted in

Grammar questions.

In this feminei generis sunt mater, humus, domus &c.

Do, all those be regular, agreeing with the rule Nomen non crescens.

But they be excepted from the rule Masculina in er seu venter.

How so?

For though they end some in er some in us, yet they be not the masculine but the feminine gender.

Where be those irregular excepted that be the neuter?

In this exception, Neutrum nomen in e si gignit is.

How many terminations be there of them?

Four, in e as mare, maris, one as Barbiton, barbiti, um as ovum, ovi, us as virus, pelagus, and vulgus, sometime the masculine, sometime the neuter.

Where be those irregular excepted that be doubtful?

In this exception, Incerti generis sunt talpa et dama canalis, &c.

Where be those irregular excepted that be the common of two?

In this exception, Compositum à verbo dans a commune duorum est, &c. And in this adde senex auriga, &c.

What if the noun doe encrease in the genitive case?

Then I must consider whether his penultima be acuta that is long, or whether it be grauis short. The last syllable

What is your rule if his penultima be acuta long saue one, or lifted up?

Nomen crescentis penultima si genitiui syllaba acuta sonat, &c.

What nounes belong to this rule?

The third or last part of

All that doe encrease in the genitive case, and haue penultima long, as *virtus virtutis*, *tellus telluris*, &c.

What gender be nounes by this second rule?

By this rule they be the feminine, but many be irregular and excepted.

What gender be those irregular that be excepted?

Some of the masculine, some of the neuter, some of the doubtfull, some of the common of two.

Where be those irregular excepted of the Masculine.

In these three exceptions.

1 Masculina dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quædam *sal*, *sol*, *ren*, *splen*, &c.

2 Masculina sunt etiam polysyllaba in *n*, &c.

3 Masculina in *er* or *os*, &c.

Is here no exception from these last rules?

Yes, one in *n*, *Syren*. 2. in *or* or *vor*, be the feminine. *Mulier* hath penultimam grauem, and belong to the third generall rule, but is the feminine gender.

Where be those irregular excepted that be the neuter?

In this exception. *Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyllaba nomina*, *mel*, *fel*, &c. And *&* in *al* polysyllaba in *arq*.

Where is added haec the neuter and the feminine.

Where be the irregular of the doubtfull excepted?

In this exception. *Sunt dubia hæc* *pithon*, &c. Where note that *dies* is the doubtfull in the singular, but onely the masculine in the plural.

Where be the irregular of the common of two?

In this exception. *Sunt commune* *parens*, &c.

What is your rule if penultima the last syllable
saue

Grammar questions.

saue one be short or flat ?

Nomen crescentis penultima si genitiui sit grauis vt sanguis, &c.

what nounes belong to this rule ?

All nounes that doe encrease in the genitiue case, and haue penultimam grauem short or flat, as Sanguis sanguinis.

what gender be nounes by this third rule ?

By this third rule they be the masculine gender, but many be irregular and excepted.

what gender be the irregular that be excepted ?

Some of the feminine, some of the neuter, some of the doubtfull, some of the common of two.

where be those irregular that bee excepted of the feminine ?

In these exceptions. 1. Fæminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do. 2. Adjice virgo, grando, fides, &c. 3. Græcula in as vel in is, finita.

where be the neuter irregular excepted ?

In this exception. Est neutrale genus signans rem non animatam, &c.

what terminations be there of nounes of the neuter gender ?

Eight, a problema, en omen, ar as iubar, ur as icur, us as onus, put as occiput, er as cadauer verberiter, or as æquor, marmer, one in us pecus pecoris.

Be there none here of the Masculine ?

Yes, pecten and fursur.

where be the doubtfull irregular excepted ?

In this exception. Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, cinis, obex, &c.

where be the irregular of the common of two excepted ?

In this exception. Communis generis sunt ista vigil, pugil, exul, &c. And atq; alia à verbis quæ nomina, &c.

what

The third or last part of

What rule haue ye for declining Adiectiues?
Adiectiua vnam duntaxat habentia vocem, & c.

How many speciall rules be there to shew the gender of a Noun by the genitive?

There be thre.

Which be they?

The first, *nomen non crescens genitivo, & c.*

The second, *nomen crescentis penultima si genitiuif, llaba acuta sonat.*

The third, *nomen crescentis penultima si genitiui sit gravis, & c.*

Of the preterperfect tenses of Verbes.

How will ye find out the preterperfect tense of a verbe?

I must consider fve things?

Which be they?

First, whether the verbe be simple or compound, secondly, whether it hath or wanteth a preterperfect tense, whether it hath a double preterperfect tense, whether it hath a preterperfect tense of it selfe, or borroweth it of another verbe. Fourthly, whether it end in o, or m, or fifthly what coniugation it is.

Why must ye obserue these fve things?

Because I haue seuerall directions among Lillies verses for all these sorts of verbes.

How will ye find out the preterperfect tense of a simple verbe ending in o?

In the first, second, and fourth coniugation by the rule that is made for the termination of the second person singular, of the present tense of the indicative mode.

Which is the termination in the second person
of

Grammar questions.

of the first Coniugation ?

As.

Which is the rule for As ?

As in præsentî perfectum format in avi.

Doe all simple verbes of the first Coniugation make the præterperfect tense in avi ?

No, there be diuers verbes after excepted, namely lavo, lavi, & c.

Which is the termination of the second person singular in the second Coniugation ?

Es.

Which is the rule of this termination ?

Es in præsentî perfectum format in dans.

Doe all simple verbes of the second coniugation make the præterperfect tense in in ?

No, some are excepted by name, as jubeo iussi, sorbeo sorbui sorpsi, & c. Some by other rules of exception.

How many rules of exception be there in the second Coniugation ?

Three. 1. Quatuor his infra geminatur syllaba prima, &c. 2. L. vel R. aut geo si ster, &c. to which are added frigeo, lugeo, augeo, fleo, leo, neo, deleo, pleo, maneo, torqueo, hæreo. 3. Veo fit vi, to which are added cieo civi, vico vievi.

Which is the termination of the second person singular in the fourth Coniugation ?

Is.

Which is the rule for Is in the fourth Coniugation ?

Quarta dat is ivi, & c.

Doe all verbes of the fourth coniugation make the præterperfect tense in ivi ?

No, there be ceratne verbes afterward excepted, by name venio veni, cambio campsi, & c.

How

The third or last part of

How will ye find out the preterperfect tense of a verbe of the third Coniugation?

By the rule that is made for the termination of the first person of the verbe.

What is the termination of the first person of verbes in the third Coniugation?

There be many terminations according to the order of the letters. Bo, Ro, Do, Go, Ho, Lo, Mo, No, Po, Quo, Ro, So, Sco, To, Vo, Xo, Cio, Dio, Pio, Rio, Tio, Vco.

What is the rule for Bo?

Bo fit bi ut Lambo lambi, &c.

Doe all simple verbes of the third coniugation ending in bo make the preterperfect tense in bi?

All saue those that be after excepted.

Must ye obserue this order for euery termination?

Yea.

Of verbes Compound.

How will ye know the preterperfect tense of a Compound verbe?

First, by the generall rule, Præteritum dat idem simplex & compositivum.

Hath the Compound verbe alwayes the preterperfect tense of the simple verbe?

No, there be diuers rules of exception, & some verbes by name excepted from them.

Which is the first rule of exception for Compound verbes?

Syllaba semper quam simplex geminat, where are excepted three compounds of curro, and the compounds of do, disco, sto, and posco.

Which is the second exception for compound verbes?

First, for the compounds of plico, whereof some make

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make avi, some, iii, or, avi. Secondly, for the compounds of eleo, whereof some make elevi, some olui.

Thirdly, for the compounds of pingo, fourthly, for the compounds of Do, being the third Coniugation. Lastly, for the compounds of flo, which make flici, and not fleti.

Which is the third rule for compound verbs?

The third rule is of verbs whose compounds change the first vowel of the present tense, and preterperfect tense into e, beginning Verba hæc simplicia præsentis, &c.

Be here no speciall observations?

Yes, there be two. 1. two compounds of pario, comperio and reperio make peri in the preterperfect tense, the rest make perui. 2. onely two compounds of pascio change a into e, compesco dispesco, the rest keepe a still.

Which is the fourth rule for compound verbs?

The fourth rule is for certaine verbs whose compounds change the first vowel into i, beginning, Hæc habeo lateo, &c.

Is there any speciall observation of any verbs among these?

Yea, I must here obserue specially these verbs in their severall places.

Cano, à cano natum, &c.

Placeo, à placeo sic displiceo, &c.

Pango, Composita, à pango, &c.

Maneo, à maneo mansi, &c.

Scalpo,

Calco, } composita à scalpo, &c.

Salto,

Claudo,

Quatio, } composita à claudio, &c.

Lavo,

The compounds of

which

The third or last part of.

Which is the last rule for compound verbes.

It is for verbes whose Compounds change the first vowell of the present tense, but not of the preterperfect tense into i beginning, Hæc si componas ago, cmo, sedeo, rego. &c.

Is there any speciall obseruation of any verbes among these?

Yea, there be diuers verbes to be obserued.

Ago, perago, satago, change not the first vowell of Ago.

Dego changes it into e.

The compounds of

Cogo looses n and a.

Rego, peigo, lugo for perrego, surrego loosing the middle syllable.

Facio change not the vowell a into i, except a Preposition goe before:

The compounds of

Lego keepe e still, being compounded of re, se, per, pra, sub, tran.

All other compounds of lego change e into i.

And among these, onely these three, intelligo, diligo, negligo, make the preterperfect tense lxi, all the rest make legi.

Of Supines.

How will ye find out the Supine of a simple verbe?

I must find out the Supine by the rule that is made for the terminatio of the preterperfect tense.

Why so?

Because the Supines are formed of the preterperfect tense.

Which be the terminations of the preterperfect tenses?

Grammar questions.

Bi, Ci, Di, Gi, Li, Mi, Ni, Pi, Qui, Ri, Si, Ti, Vi, ūk
Xi.

Is there a rule for every one of these?

Yea.

Which is the rule for Bi?

Bi sibi tum format, &c.

Which is the rule for Ci?

Ci fit tum ut vici victum, &c.

Which is the rule for Di?

Di fit sum ut vidi visum, &c.

Are all supines formed directly according to the rule for the termination?

No, there is some exception for the most part in every termination, except Bi and Ci.

What rule have ye for the Supines of a compound verbe?

Compositum ut simplex formatur quodq; supinum.

Is the supine of a verbe compound alway the same with the simple?

Not alwayes, there be some exceptions.

What supines be excepted?

1. Tunsum of rundo makes tulum.
2. Ruitum of ruo makes rutum.
3. Satum of sero makes situm.
4. Captum of capio, factum of facio, jactum of jacio, raptum of rapio, cantum of cano, partum of pario, sparsum of spargo, carptum of carpo, fartum of farcio, when they be compounded change a into e.
5. The compounds of edo make esum, onely comedo hath estum and esum.
6. Cognosco makes cognitum, agnosco makes agnitum, all other compounds of nosco make notum.

Of verbes in or?

How will ye know the preterperfect tense of verbes in or?

The third or last part of

I haue this rule. Verba in or admittunt ex posteriore supino præteritum, verso n per us, & sum conso-
ciato vel fui.

Doe all verbes in or make the præterperfect tense
of the latter Supine, putting to s and sum vel fui?

All verbes passiues whose actiues haue supines.

How will ye know the Præterperfect tense of
other verbes in or?

They make the Præterperfect tense in the same
manner, diuers of them be here expressed, which
must be learned seuerall, as they be set downe in
the verses following.

Of verbes with a double Præterperfect tense.

What verbes haue both an actiue and a passiue
Præterperfect tense?

They be exprest in the verses beginning Præte-
ritum activæ & passivæ vocis habent hæc, &c.

Of Neuters Passiues.

What Præterperfect tenses haue Neuter pas-
siues?

The Præterperfect tense of a passiue, as is to be
seene in the verses beginning, Neutro passivum sic
præteritum tibi format, &c.

What verbes be there rehearsed?

Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido filus, audeo ausus, fio factus,
soleo solitus sum, mæreo mestus. But Phocas a cer-
taine Grammarian thinks mestus a noun.

Of verbes borrowing their Præterperfect tense.

What verbes doe borrow the Præterperfect
tense?

They bee set downe in the verses beginning
Quædam præteritum verba accipiunt aliunde.

What kind of verbe is here first exprest?

The verbe in sco, called incepivum, when he
stands for the primitive, borroweth the præterperfect

Grammar questions

fect tense of the primitive, as tepesco to be warm,
hath tepui of the primitive tepco to be warme, so fer-
vesco hath fervi of his primitive ferveo.

The rest are exprest by name.

Of verbes wanting the preterperfect tense.

What verbes doe want the Preterperfect
tense?

They be exprest in the verses beginning, Pra-
teritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.

Of verbes lacking Supines.

What verbes doe lacke Supines?

Such verbes as are noted in the verses begin-
ning, Hæc raro aut nunquam retinebunt verba lupi-
num.

Finis Questionum
Grammaticalium.

